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Relief Debate Throws Light On WPA Work

Many claim pay too high, hours too short, chiseling rife—Survey is now in progress.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Are WPA wages too high and hours too short? Is the continued payment of union wage scales by the WPA making government relief rolls too inviting?

These questions are being discussed here apropos the President's request from Congress for another $150,000,000 to reduce the size of the cut in WPA rolls to be made between now and summer.

Some students of the Nation's relief problem believe that the WPA wage and hour scale is the key to the persistent large demand for WPA jobs. The fact that many WPA workers are employed only part time also gives rise to the controversial problem of outside supplementary employment.

Payment of WPA wages on a minimum security basis instead of a prevailing wage scale basis and requirement of full hours of employment has just been recommended by the Advisory Council of the New York City Works Progress Administration.

How System Now Works

As the system works now, a WPA employee may work only seven or eight days out of a month and then remain idle the rest of the time because he has received the full pay allowed him. Top pay runs from $26 to $94 a month, according to the worker's skill, the section of the country and the size of the community in which he lives.

Some enterprising WPA workers pick up outside employment on their days off. Sometimes this is done without the knowledge of WPA officials; other times where the worker has too large a family to support on his meager WPA wage, his outside work is approved by headquarters.

The Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief, headed by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, estimated last spring that 63 per cent of WPA workers have outside income of one sort or another.

Makes Its Own Survey

The Works Progress Administration said the Committee's figure was much too high, and in accordance with the latest WPA law, is now engaged in making a survey of its own. What it will report depends on the information WPA workers are willing to give, but at least it will be something for Congress to go on in determining WPA policy for next year.

President Roosevelt estimated in his WPA message to Congress that not more than 5 per cent of those on WPA at the present time are making more than a living wage jointly from WPA and outside employment. These will be among the first to go in the substantial cuts to be made beginning in April.

Those who are advocating a return to the old wage rates of the FERA when the average pay for Government relief jobs was about $28 instead of the present $53 a month hold it is not the function of the relief system to bolster up private wage rates.

WPA employees are now working an average of 110 hours a month. Skilled workers average only about 95 hours a month.

A Case in Point

Typical of the criticism aroused by the present system of part time employment is a letter from a Wisconsin farmer's wife, inserted in the Congressional Record the other day, by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin.

"Congress," she wrote, "has made WPA so attractive that we farmers can't get help any more. Let me tell you our situation. We have a 537-acre farm in northern Dunn County and employ several men the year around. At present we have two married couples. We are paying $50 a month, with a very comfortable house for each family, one gallon of milk per day, all the wood they need, telephone and electric lights—they get all of this in addition to the $50 salary. The one man has found WPA so attractive with only three days work per week, and all the things which are handed out to relief clients, that he is leaving to go on relief."

"Any farmer in Wisconsin today who has worked hard and accumulated a farm that two years ago was worth $20,000 is worse off than the man on WPA," said Senator Wiley, "because the farmer has to pay taxes, insurance, and has to work 15 hours a day, and he does not get as much as the WPA man who works not more than twice 15 hours in a week."

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N. E. Rallies to Attract New York Fair Visitors

Survey shows many people who usually choose this section for summer vacations are this year to take in World Fair instead, unless additional attractions are offered here.

While New England recreational interests have been hailing the New York World's Fair as likely to bring extra millions of dollars to this region this summer, surveys completed for the New England Council today disclose that an alarming number of persons who usually visit New England are going to the Fair instead this year, so unless the six states north of New York and east of the Hudson exert extra effort within the coming weeks before family vacation budgets are fixed they can expect a poor season.

The survey, made by a national advertising agency, brings to light many interesting aspects concerning potential effects of the Fair on New England. During a normal year, the survey points out, some 3,000,000 people spend their vacations in New England. A large proportion of these are residents. This year 2,217,000 New Englanders expect to go to the Fair This means that a number equal to this, or nearly so must be attracted to New England from the Fair if this section is to enjoy even a normal year.

These disclosures of the Council are expected to spur activity already under way throughout the six states, such activities as that of the Federated Women's Clubs which are collecting a penny for each New England man, woman and child, to be used for special advertising in women's publications.

Governors Give 33 Cents

The New England Governors, all of them intensely interested in the problem posed by the Fair, started this campaign rolling by contributing a penny for themselves and one for each member of their families, a total of 33 cents.

This fund is expected to total somewhere near $80,000 and will be half-page advertisements having a background photograph of a New England beauty spot with a letter signed by Mrs. Gertrude E. Chittenden, president of the federation, inviting the women of America to enjoy a "spiritually exhilarating" vacation in New England.

The New England Council is taking leadership in the promotional activities in connection with the Fair, including the operation of the New England exhibit. This exhibit, as has been previously announced, will comprise a reproduction of an old New England sailing port, complete with custom-house, warehouse and square-rigged ship. The ship is being built from traditional plans in New York and is to be "launched" in its pool at the Fair about the middle of April.

At the exhibit, the Council announces, will be available a 100-page guide book to New England, being published by Houghton - Mifflin. This has 32 pages of pictures and a large, five-color map of not only main highways, but also delightful back roads. In addition, a list of the names and locations of some 180 historical houses that will be open to the public this summer is printed on the back of the map.

Bright Side Also Evident

The New England Council has its fifty-fourth quarterly meeting in Providence Friday and it seems likely that today's survey of the Fair prospects will be one of the chief items of discussion.

The survey includes several encouraging aspects as well as some not so encouraging.

Listed as assets are the fact that some 15,000,000 persons from outside New York City are expected to visit the Fair. There will be 1,200,000 from the South and 2,443,000 from the West. These visitors from afar pre-

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Separate Arab-Jewish State Is Current British Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 15—Ultimate formation of an independent state comparable to that of Iraq is the basis of the British Government's scheme now being discussed with Arab and Jewish delegations to the London conference.

The plan is still flexible, but its main lines are fixed. It includes a preliminary period — probably five years—during which the British Mandate Government would continue, assisted by an advisory council, probably of about 35 members, wherein Jews and Arabs would be represented proportionately to their numbers in population.

Meanwhile, Jewish immigration would continue to be restricted to something not far beyond the present proportions, which would mean about 15,000 a year for five years. There might be some initial expansion, however, in view of the urgency of the refugee problem in Central Europe.

Land sales to Jews would also be restricted to certain limited areas. Safeguards for the Jewish minority would be provided.

Introduction of independent Government would then be made dependent upon an Arab-Jewish agreement regarding the future immigration question.

Arabs are fighting hard for removal of uncertainty in the date for the introduction of independence. The ground door otherwise would be open for continuous agitation calculated to produce avoidable difficulties in starting this to them essential arrangement. The Jews on the other hand, declare unalterable opposition to the formation of a state wherein they would be liable to be in permanent minority. They also are pressing for a much larger immigration quota.

The conference atmosphere, however, is less stormy than it was. The Arab states' representatives are acting as a moderating element. British official circles, therefore, are not unhopeful of reaching some measure of agreement.

State Told It Must End Flood Loss to Trade

Legislative study finds 3-year plan of clearing streams needed at $7,644,000 cost.

Declaring that New England ingenuity must face the peculiar climatic conditions of the region squarely as a menace contributing to the flight of industry out of its borders, the special commission appointed to study the problems of flood control in Massachusetts today recommended a $7,644,000 three-year program of stream clearance to protect local industry against stupendous recurring losses.

Headed by Representative Edward W. Staves of Southbridge the commission advised the State that it was not sound economy in any sense of the word to repeatedly finance recurring losses without correcting the causes of damage that might soon develop into the straw that breaks the back of the camel known as Massachusetts industry.

Asks Control This Year

The commission proposed that $2,500,000 be set aside for the initiation of the control program this year. Next year an equal amount would be expended with the remainder of the nearly $8,000,000 being used for the third year of planned remedies, at the discretion of the Legislature.

Costs of financing the heavy program would be met through a 10-year bond issue.

The commission declared that under its program the State would remove dangerous bottlenecks in streams, bridges, dams, and other encroaching structures in normal stream channels and obtain control of the banks of these streams in order to protect them against the growth of further impediments.

Streams would also be cleared of silt and wood tossed into their raging waters during the hurricane and floods of last fall.

Emergency Action Urged

The situation requires imperative action, according to the report, which pointed out that only a rainfall of 50 per cent of last fall's cloudbursts would cause damage at this time equal to last fall's destruction. In other words, the potential danger to Massachusetts as an industrial center justifies emergency action of the Legislature, according to the commission.

Pointing to the tremendous losses caused by the 1936 and 1938 floods, as well as the millions of dollars expended for replacement of bridges and highways, the Commission said:

"Massachusetts industries cannot stand further repetition of the staggering financial losses that these floods impose upon them while they are striving to meet competition located in other states where more favorable climatic conditions exist without the constant nightmare of physical and financial destruction.

"The State cannot exist without its industries, nor can it further jeopardize the existence of its industries by this flood menace."

The program of the commission would deal exclusively with streams tributary to the large rivers, work held vital by the Commission to Federal flood programs on the large rivers.

This Changing World

Unfreezing Capital—Role Played by the Securities Act in Holding Down the Investment Renewal of Industry—Effects on Employment

By H. B. Elliston

In Washington it was suggested to me that the prevailing opinion in Wall Street is not so anti-administration as financial writers make out. I am afraid it is. But the schism between Wall Street and Washington is much more than a matter of personalities. It is one of economics. To put the matter simply, the New Deal operates on the assumption that, if you keep up purchasing power for consumer goods, then the capital goods industries will take care of themselves; whereas Wall Streeters insist that the maximum of purchasing power can be distributed only by seeing that the capital goods industries are fully engaged.

My own predisposition in this particular argument has always been on the Wall Street side. I can much sooner see that full employment in, say, the machine tool industry will distribute purchasing power in the form of wages than that an extra ten cents in the hourly wages of building workers will put the machine tool industry to work. It's all a question of common sense, after all. And so the men of common sense among the New Dealers seem to be coming over in number to the Wall Street insistence upon the prime importance of the capital goods industries. Their new slogan is: Put capital to work. And that means the capital goods industries.

As my illustration shows, these industries manufacture goods that are not directly consumed. Nobody can eat machine tools, wear them, or even make a house of them. They make the things which make the goods which we consume. The customers for machine tools, in consequence, are the manufacturers. A good many of them buy such things out of their own resources. In other instances they prefer to borrow the large outlay necessary for retooling their plants. In such cases they go to an investment banker, as the medium between the manufacturer wanting capital and the investor's savings. But of late years, he has been telling the manufacturer of a situation which may prevent him from seeking any further to retool his factory.

* * *

This situation is the Securities Act of 1934, an Act which came into existence in conformity with the philosophy above-mentioned, though the reason for it was more personal.

In the preceding years there had been a good deal of witch-chasing. And the investment bankers, together with short sellers and speculators of all kinds, were numbered among the witches. The Securities Act was framed in order to "get" them. No longer would the innocent investor be subject to the temptations of slick security salesmen with phony prospectuses. Accordingly the Securities Act has a text: Let the seller (of securities) beware. He must file with the Securities and Exchange Commission everything there is to know about the manufacturing company seeking new financing. Then he must wait 20 days before offering the securities for sale.

All this is for the protection of the investor. The cooling off period is intended to allow him to digest the facts before investing. But how has protection worked out? The information required is so voluminous that I am told a registration statement may run up to 2,000 pages—even longer, that is, that "Gone With the Wind." Not many would-be investors can be found who would read through a statement of these dimensions before venturing to invest. Anyway, he has to go to Washington in order to read it, if he doesn't want to pay about $250 for a photostat copy. It looks as if the investor has been smothered in protection which is just as understandable as it is verbose.

* * *

Now look at the matter from the point of view of the manufacturing company which is seeking the finance. The costs involved in this registration procedure are great enough to be almost prohibitive to companies seeking less than a million dollars. Thus they are a deterrent to financing, and so to activity in the capital goods industries, and all down the line to employment and the provision of purchasing power.

At first such a result did not disturb the New Dealers. For, when the personal reason for the Securities Act wore off, they adopted the under-consumptionist philosophy, and said that the capital goods industries would inevitably spring to life when people had more money in their pockets. But the result hasn't been according to theory. Hence the Sauls who are turning into Pauls in Washington, and the meeting of minds with Wall Street on the economics of recovery.

None with whom I have talked in Wall Street has any quarrel with the slogan: Let the Seller Beware. Nor with the demand for full disclosure of the would-be borrower's situation. But they feel that both ends might be served with fewer words of protection. Especially since the protection only protects those huge investment concerns like the insurance companies which can afford time out to read 2,000 pages and can summon up the intelligence to understand them.

In short, the Securities Act should be overhauled. Unfreezing capital means unfreezing the channels between the user of capital and the supplier. The Securities Act is one of the main freezers, and it has played its part in freezing a hard core of ten million jobless into the American body economic. These are mainly to be found among former workers in the capital goods industries. Now that the emphasis in Washington has been turned to the capital goods industries, there is no obstacle in theory to the inauguration of this reform of a reform.

Hitler Occupies Czech Areas; Britain Shocked by Seizure

Wide World Radiophoto

Where Slovakia Joined the Greater Reich

At this momentous conference at Berlin between Reichsführer Hitler and Dr. Joseph Tiso (left) the erstwhile deposed Premier of Slovakia agreed with Herr Hitler on the secession of Slovakia from the Czech Republic. Dr. Tiso then proclaimed himself President-Premier of the new Republic.

Czech defense ministry tells people to offer no resistance to entry of German troops.

By John Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, March 15—German troops, their march ringing with the echo of the conquest of Austria and the Sudetenland, today are in possession of this Capital of what once was Czecho-Slovakia.

Rolling through the streets to great Wenceslas Square, the German legions prepared the way for the coming of Reichsführer Hitler—who has already crossed the Bohemian border in his victor's march to claim a nation won in bloodless war.

German troops occupied the famed Hradcany Castle, residence of Czecho-Slovakia's President and shrine of Bohemia's heroes. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, commander of Group Three of the German Army, assumed the executive power of the Province, naming Konrad Henlein, the National Socialist Sudeten leader, as civil administrator for Bohemia.

Czechs Taken by Surprise

Events have moved quickly during the past 24 hours. Yesterday the Czechs were calmly brooding over the news of the "independence" of the former Autonomous Province of Slovakia, and wondering more about the repercussions on neighboring states and the international situation generally than upon themselves.

Now they are not even an independent state, but merely "under the protection of the German Reich," and dependent upon its interpretation of what constitutes "autonomous development of its national life, according to its peculiar racial characteristics."

These quotations are from statements signed jointly by the Heads and Foreign Secretaries of the Third Reich and what was until the early hours this morning the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

It is now a matter of history that President Emil Hacha and Foreign Minister Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky last night traveled to Berlin and had a long interview with Reichsführer Hitler and his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop. From it they emerged subjects of the Third Reich.

When reports of the massing of German troops along the frontier of Bohemia-Moravia came pouring in it was evident that Germany was preparing to occupy the Czech Province. Thus President Hacha and Dr Chvalkovsky's visit was simply a final attempt to stave off the worst humiliation from the people who had already by the Munich Agreement been left without their thousand-year-old frontier—like a crab without its shell—and with only a fraction of their former military and economic strength.

Action Legal, Hitler Says

The importance of the joint statement issued from Berlin lies in the fact that from Herr Hitler's standpoint everything has been done "legally." The Reich's troops are not "invading" this territory—they are coming after an agreement with official representatives of this former State, according to the German interpretation of what has happened, so that no international action is "legally" possible.

Herr Hitler's statement issued later in Berlin bases German action upon the alleged "intolerable Czech regime," continuation of which would have inevitably led, according to Herr Hitler, to the disruption of an area in which Germany has vital interests, and in order to avoid such events Herr Hitler declared he was sending troops into the Province of Bohemia-Moravia, of which Prague is the Capital. One of their first tasks, of course, would be to disarm the Czech forces.

The future of Czecho-Slovakia, it is clear, is to be that of a Province within the Third Reich, probably with a Governor in Prague similar to the Statthalter, or Governor, of former days, with all important policy directed from Berlin.

The annexation of Czecho-Slovakia is the salvation of Germany's economic situation for a time longer. The economic resources of this country will now be used for the purposes of Germany's "Wehrwirtschaft," or "economic planning for war," and the Four-Year Plan will have immense natural resources as well as the industry of a people famous for their work to draw upon.

Only Autonomy for Czechs

The advance of the German Army in North Moravia also ensures that any conceivable action Poland may have contemplated has been checked in advance, seeing that German forces around Mährisch-Ostrau can control the most important part of Poland's "fortified triangle."

Slovakia was granted "independence" by the third Reich, but Bohemia-Moravia received only autonomy. In Carpatho-Ukraine (Ru-

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Chamberlain Sees Munich Pact Ignored

Signers not informed of Reich move—Mission to Berlin for accord on trade canceled.

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons today, said he "bitterly regretted" Germany's occupation of Bohemia and Moravia but added, "Do not let us be deflected from our course" of trying to reach peace by agreement.

He spoke a few minutes after Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax had told the House of Lords that Germany's march into the Czech areas was "bound to administer a shock to confidence all the more regrettable since confidence was beginning to revive."

Lord Halifax had said that so far as he knew Germany had failed to notify the other three signers of the Munich accord—Britain, Italy, and France—before taking over Czech territory.

He said that Germany's action made "inappropriate" at present a projected visit of Mr. Oliver Stanley, Board of Trade President, and Mr. Robert Spear Hudson, Overseas Secretary, to Berlin on a peace through trade drive. The visit, he said, was postponed.

"Even though what has now taken place has occurred with the acquiescence of the Czech Government, I cannot but regard it as inconsistent with the spirit of the Munich agreement," Lord Halifax said.

"I do not want to make any specific charges as to breach of faith." Lord Fairfax said, "but I cannot admit that anything of the kind that has now taken place was in the minds of His Majesty's Government at the time of Munich or was in any way contemplated."

Lord Halifax said that no further installments of a British loan to Czecho-Slovakia would be paid "until the situation has been cleared up."

He referred to loans and gifts Britain had made to Prague after the Munich agreement. These totaled £16,000,000 but of this amount, he said, £6,750,000 remains in the Bank of England.

Earlier in the day Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, had been instructed to make what were understood to be mild diplomatic representations in Berlin.

Before Mr. Chamberlain spoke, Mr. Frederick Seymour Cocks (Labor) spared the Premier the necessity of replying to his question as to when Britain's guarantee of Czecho-Slovakia's frontiers would be implemented.

"In the circumstances, I think it would be kinder and more dignified not to ask this question," Mr. Cocks said when the Speaker called upon him to put it to Mr. Chamberlain.

When Mr. Chamberlain rose to speak he was greeted by cheers from Government supporters and taunts from the Opposition.

The Prime Minister repeated Lord Halifax's statement that Germany's action could not be regarded as "having been brought about in accord with the spirit of the Munich agreement."

At the same time he reiterated amid cheers from Government benches his defense of the Munich

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Status of Three Provinces

As German troops converted the remnant of Czecho-Slovakia into virtual German territory today, the status of the three Provinces of the once-federated Republic was:

Bohemia-Moravia: An autonomous region, virtually a Province of the Reich, the degree of autonomy still to be defined by Germany. A German administrator was installed in Prague, which was completely occupied by the Reich's troops and Herr Hitler was enroute to make a triumphal entry into the capitulated Capital.

Slovakia: An "independent" puppet state, the complete vassal of Germany.

Carpatho-Ukraine: Undergoing occupation by Hungarian troops which were reported to have encountered some resistance. The Province was believed headed for incorporation into Hungary as the result of prior agreement between Hungary and Germany.

In major capitals the reactions were:

London: Britain cancelled its trade mission to Germany. The Prime Minister declared appeasement will continue, but his Foreign Secretary indicated surprise and chagrin at Germany's armed occupation of un-German territory.

Paris: Disappointed in the course of events, the French envisaged no action to protest the German advance.

Warsaw: Poland recognized "independent" Slovakia—a move reflecting German approval of Polish-Hungarian plans for a joint border at the expense of the eastern tip of Czecho-Slovakia.

Rome: Mussolini meets with his Cabinet to discuss Germany's new coup.

Washington: Revision of American neutrality legislation is studied in the light of Germany's new conquests.

German Coup Due to Hasten Revision of U. S. Neutrality

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—While Washington is shocked and gravely disturbed, although not surprised, by Germany's military occupation of Bohemia and Moravia, no immediate action appears in prospect. The only items of direct concern involved in the suppression of Czecho-Slovakia are the Czech debts owing both to the Government and private citizens and the question of recognition. What disposition will be made of these matters is a technical problem to be worked out in accord with changed facts.

The feeling in informed quarters generally is that this first instance of German agression, unjustifiable on any ground of a unified German nation, confirms the suspicion that Germany is embarked on a program of imperial design which ultimately will be halted only by uncompromising resistance.

The logical results to be expected in American foreign policy action therefore are estimated as follows:

Intensification of American rearmament and of the corollary strengthening of diplomatic and military ties with Latin America.

Reiteration of American ideals on the hope that they will prove a rallying for democracies.

Immediate efforts to obtain Congressional revision of the Neutrality Act to encourage resistance by Britain and France.

President Roosevelt today received the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, and afterward Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State. It was Mr. Berle who was at the center of policy planning during the strenuous days of the Munich crisis and whose judgment weighed heavily in the drafting of President Roosevelt's public statements and messages to foreign governments at that time.

Meanwhile Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, met with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The subject officially before the Committee was legislation permitting Latin-American Governments to purchase warships built in United States navy yards and artillery manufactured in naval gun factories and army arsenals.

Sentiment in Congress has been veering steadily during the past four weeks toward revision of the Neutrality Act. The latest act of German aggression is calculated to speed this process. In fact, so confident are leaders of Administration and congressional thought on foreign policy of revision that the major question in their thoughts is the form it should take.

It is no exaggeration to say that the policy of "appeasement" has long since become an object of disapproval in the State Department. What happened in Czechoslovakia today tends to solidify the conviction that "appeasement" as at present understood is unlikely to bring peace and order to Europe, but on the contrary is leading only to retreat which might ultimately become a rout unless vigorous resistance is offered.

Czech Areas Drop Back to Old Names In Greater Reich

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—The two Czech sections of what was once Czecho-Slovakia have no common name, a German Government spokesman explained today.

Through President Hacha they have placed themselves under Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's protection and are now parts of Greater Germany and in all likelihood will be known as Bohemia and Moravia, separately, he declared.

The expression "Czechia" had been used as a stopgap after Slovakia seceded yesterday.

President Hacha now signs documents merely as "Representative of Bohemia and Moravia."

Appeasement in Europe Makes Roosevelt Shun Word at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—President Roosevelt doesn't want his business appeasement program to have any resemblance to events in Czecho-Slovakia. That's why he doesn't like the word appeasement, he told his press conference late yesterday, in a double-edged comment applying to domestic and foreign situations alike.

And Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, said today he didn't see why more morning newspapers hadn't seen the importance of the comment. Being interpreted, the comment evidently means:

1. That Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of dismembering or occupying or puppetizing business—which, perhaps, may be reassuring to businessmen here.

2. That Mr. Roosevelt feels strongly about what is happening in Central Europe, which probably doesn't reassure the "appeased" in Europe today.

Asked to comment on the European situation, the President emphasized this condemnation of the "appeasement" idea. And today his secretary re-emphasized it. Which evidently means that the Chief Executive wants peace and good will with the business community but on terms of independent equality, and that he does not seek to conceal — even diplomatically — his strong disapprobation of latest events abroad.

C. I. O. Twice Rebuffed in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—The Congress of Industrial Organizations forces led by John L. Lewis received two minor rebuffs in Congress yesterday when conferees on the Army's 6,000-airplane authorization bill dropped a C. I. O.-backed amendment, and secondly, when the Senate Committee on Education and Labor moved nearer to hearings on proposed amendments to the Wagner Act.

The C. I. O. amendment to the defense bill was urged by Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, and would have denied contracts to manufacturers who failed to live up to the full terms of the Labor Act or who interfered with the rights of organized labor to collective bargaining. House conferees balked at the amendment which has delayed the bill for some time, and Senate conferees ultimately accepted their position.

As to the hearings on the Labor Act, which the C. I. O. hopes to preserve from amendment in contrast to demands for changes from the American Federation of Labor, the Senate committee voted to meet next Tuesday to fix a date for the beginning of public hearings. Committee members said privately that peace negotiations between warring labor factions were having an effect on procedure in Congress.

Senator Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah, committee chairman, after conferring recently with Secretary of Labor Perkins, had urged delay in the hope that the two labor organizations would reach a peaceful settlement.

Without a record vote, the committee adopted a motion by Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, proposing the committee "go definitely on record as favoring hearings on proposed amendments."

Appalachian Miners' Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Representatives of the coal operators of the Appalachian bituminous region have before them today a demand from the United Mine Workers of America for a 50-cent increase in the daily wage rate, a six-hour day and a five-day week, a guarantee of 200 working days a year, two-week vacations with pay, and a host of other proposals aimed at improving the work and health conditions of the 400,000 Appalachian region miners.

The operators received the demands at their meeting with union representatives at the Biltmore Hotel here yesterday and indicated that their position would be announced soon. It has been expected that the operators would demand a lengthening of the work week and a reduction of pay as consonant with last year's drop in coal revenue.

Principally represented by John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Mine Union President, and Philip Murray, C. I. O. Vice-President and Union Vice-President, the Union delegates informed the operators that their terms were not an "ultimatum," but were offered as "a basis for negotiation."

At the same time, the miners made it clear they were not disposed to discuss lower wage and longer week proposals and also that they were looking for a two-year contract to replace the present one expiring on March 31.

According to Mr. Murray, the 50-cent pay boost would be added to the $6 daily wage now operative in the northern Appalachian region and to the $5.60 wage operative in the southern sector. He added that the Union demands included a $5 daily minimum guarantee for all workers.

Mr. Murray laid stress upon union demands for a 30-hour week, saying it was absolutely necessary to safeguard the health and continued employment of the miners. He recalled that it had been hoped that the establishment of a seven-hour day would mean 70,000 additional jobs and said that the substitution of machinery had actually thrown 60,000 men out of work during the past few years.

While admitting that the operators had lost money during the last few years, Mr. Murray attributed this to lack of organization on the part of the operators, blaming this for chaos in the coal field.

Walter I. Robison, a Cleveland operator, was chosen chairman of the conference, while Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the Union and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, was named secretary.

Peace Parley Recesses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations unity conference, which has been meeting here at the Biltmore Hotel, will resume on March 24 in the Department of Labor Building in Washington, it was announced here today.

The 10-day suspension came in order to give the A. F. of L. delegates an opportunity to acquaint William Green, president of the Federation, with the progress made and to enable the C. I. O. conferees to take part in other scheduled meetings.

While no reason was given for the conference's transfer to Washington, labor observers here hold that the move will strengthen unity chances by placing the meetings under the eyes of interested Government officials. Both President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Perkins have repeatedly stressed their determination to do all in their power to mend the rift in labor's ranks. It is even suggested that the President intends to take a direct hand if the joint conference breaks down.

The conference has issued no report on its progress, but a statement yesterday by Harry Bates, A. F. of L. delegate and designated spokesman for the group, that "we are doing the best we can," was seen as indicating that the going is slow and that rivalries and differences are still deep.

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H/203

'You Were Driving Too Fast'

Boys in NYA Town Settle a Traffic Case

Boys Learn Trades and Justice As 'Citizens' in NYA Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio—"Your truck was going too fast. While you didn't have an accident, you were just lucky, that's all, and we have decided—" the curly-haired boy frowned lightly—"that is, the Mayor and the Council and the Safety Committee have decided that you must be grounded from your truck for the period of one month."

Across the table top in the National Youth Administration town's library building, the youth from Akron gazed frankly back at the three Akron boys across the table. He said, "Okay, fellows. I guess I didn't know just how fast I was going." Then he turned and went back to his work in the carpentry shop.

The boys across the table from him had never had any responsibility thrust upon them since they left school. They had never had to weigh their own problems of behavior or the problems and behavior of the other boys. They were just drifters waiting for a job to turn up.

Today on the contrary they are citizens of a new world. They are citizens of NYA town down in New Philadelphia. What is more, their fellow townsmen thought enough of them to elect them to the Council.

The Safety Council, composed of some of the other 200 boys at the camp, meets weekly to determine such matters as fire drills.

Other questions of management of the camp are discussed seriously by the Mayor and his Council, all boys of from 18 to 25 years of age. Regular boys, they are still, with their rough woolen lumber jackets, their faces ruddy from long hours in the out-of-doors. But that they have gained a new manliness and a new seriousness of purpose is evident.

They talked about the cost of subsistence and voted that in order to hold it down this winter they would haul slabs of wood from near-by forests for winter fires.

They decided that a more thorough recreational program should be introduced into the City. There should be the addition of a pocket-billiard table and a punching bag. The bathhouses needed more equipment, and they discussed an advanced first aid class.

"We find that this self-government idea in NYA town is working out to perfection," said Ralph L. Perkins, director of this so-called Muskingum work experience center in which more boys from Akron are enrolled than from any other surrounding town.

"We have made a practice of letting the boys themselves, in their Council meetings, suggest any changes which should be made in the setup here. They have actually been running the village since we started the self-government idea last fall.

"They have their own judges and jury and have handled most of their own discipline problems."

Selections of youth who shall attend this camp which directly overlooks Schoenbrunn, Ohio's oldest settlement, are made on the basis of occupational interests, Mr. Perkins said. In other words, youths who are eligible for National Youth Administration training have been chosen for their special aptitudes to come to NYA town.

Some of these boys will doubtless go back to Akron and get apprenticeship jobs along the lines of work they have discovered they like here. Others may enter vocational schools to get further training. Still others may get full-fledged jobs immediately.

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Yankee Clipper's 'Preview' Flights Voted 'Marvelous'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—City and Federal Government officials, Army, Navy and Coast Guard officers, newspaper publishers, editors and reporters, business men, members of the Civil Aeronautics Authority—170 persons in all—are carrying with them today pleasant remembrance of their flight in the Yankee Clipper, Pan-American Airway's 42-ton flying boat, over the wonder city yesterday.

The big ship made three "preview" flights around Manhattan Island and over the other four boroughs of the city, carrying 55 or more passengers on each trip. Refreshments were served on board the huge flying boat, which took off from Port Washington, Long Island. The Clipper will soon start regular mail and passenger service between the United States and Europe.

All passengers agreed that the trip was "marvelous," "wonderful" or "perfect." The first group to fly included Deputy Mayor Henry H. Curran, Newbold Morris, Acting Mayor; Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller; Stanley Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan; J. J. Lyons, Borough President of the Bronx; Rear Admiral Clark Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District; Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Army Second Corps Area, and other Army, Navy and Coast Guard officers.

The second flight was for newspaper publishers and editors and the third flight took 60 newspaper reporters and magazine writers into the air.

Capt. Harold E. Gray, Commander of the Clipper, and a crew of 10 men manned the flying boat on the trips.

Air Clipper Ends Trials

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A 74-passenger Clipper Ship winged in from Hawaii March 14 to complete an 18,000-mile "shake-down" cruise to Hong Kong, and prepare the way for the scheduled departure March 15 of the first ship of that size to enter regular trans-Pacific service.

Clipper 18 left Honolulu at 6 p. m. (P. S. T.) Monday. It carried a crew of 12, commanded by Capt. W. A. Cluthe, and four Civil Aeronautics Authority officials.

Clipper 19, due out March 15, will carry only mail and air express, under command of Capt. J. H. Tilton who will have a crew of 10.

Warner Brothers' Executive Approves Newspaper Ads

NEW YORK (AP)—Newspapers will receive 98 per cent of the 1939-1940 advertising budget of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., the largest budget in the company's history.

S. Charles Einfeld announced March 14 at a Warner sales convention that experience of the company over a long period of years had satisfied them that newspapers were the most valuable advertising medium for motion pictures.

"The advancement of the screen had been greatly aided by the American newspapers," he said.

Washington Sideglances

Yachts and Men-of-War are on bowing terms again—There's always an opportunity to work up—Democrats extend 'good neighbor' policy to Republicans—Free feeds for solons.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Ship Ahoy: If yachts found themselves unpopular in the depression, they may feel pretty important again. The Navy Department has given its Men-of-War permission to return salutes given they by yachts on the high seas. Of course, a Man-of-War still can't initiate a friendship, but if a yacht speaks first, it now has official permission to dip its colors in return.

Up the Ladder: Congressional secretaries, pages and even elevator boys all have hope that the Democratic system may someday catapult them to the seats of the mighty. Look at Representative John J. Cochran of Missouri, who was formerly Secretary to Senator William J. Stone; or at Represenative Ramspeck of Georgia, who started as a clerk in the House Post Office, or at Senator Wallace H. White of Maine, who was once secretary to his grandfather, Senator William T. Frye.

Senator Clyde M. Reed was Secretary to Henry J. Allen, when he was Governor of Kansas, and Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth of Massachusets was assistant private secretary to W. Cameron Forbes when he was Governor General of the Philippines.

These are reasons why Congressional secretaries have their own little Congress meetings where they practice public speaking and parliametary procedure.

Good Neighbors (?): Charles P. Michelson and Franklyn Waltman, publicity men respectively for the Democratic and Republican National Committees, lunched together at the National Press Club the other day. They got along fine, and gave away no trade secrets. But there was a buffer sitting between them. He was Walter Jones of Pittsburgh, President and financial backer of the late Good Neighbor League, an ambitious effort of the 1936 Democratic campaign. But nobody called Mr. Jones a good neighbor; they didn't dare to, for that political venture had created a substantial dent in his bankroll and nobody knew whether he would enjoy joking about it.

Ohio Twins: Politicians are joking about Ohio, the "Mother of Presidents" now having twins on her hands, referring, of course, to Gov. John W. Bricker and Senator Robert A. Taft.

Expert: Hollywood has asked Washington for advice on a motion picture it is making about a Senator. At the invitation of Frank Capra, James D. Preston, for more than 30 years Superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery, then Senate Librarian, and now archives official, has gone to California to spend 10 weeks as advisor to the producers of "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," the story of a young Senator. Mr. Preston will see to it that producers are not caught up on any discrepancies later on.

Yum Yum: Congressmen are getting their share of free epicurean treats this session, with due advertising from the donor states. Maine chose Washington's Birthday to provide a supply of baking potatoes. Next came Montana day with Congressional palates whetted for a taste of elk meat by description in the House of the scenic beauties of the "land of shining mountains." Now Representative Fred H. Bradley of Michigan has issued invitations to an "All-Michigan" dinner, with a piece de resistance of smelts. Products from Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald's farm are also promised.

Courthouse Sitters: Senator James F. Byrnes, Chairman of the Senate Unemployment Committee, thinks it's a mistake for the Government to try to put to work all the men who inhabit courthouse benches. "Why, a courthouse wouldn't be a courthouse if it didn't have some fellow like that sitting out front," he says.

Reciprocity: Since 1936 U. S. Foreign Service officials must have permission from the State Department to marry foreigners. In most cases the permission is granted. How could it be otherwise, with such an advocate of reciprocity as Cordell Hull in charge?

Foreign diplomatic chiefs stationed in Washington who have American wives include Sir Ronald Lindsay of Great Britain; Mr. John Pelenyo, of Hungary; Señor Don Felipe A. Espil of Argentina; Mr. Radu Irimescu of Rumania; and Mr. Vladimir Hurban of Czecho-Slovakia.

WPA Jokes: Most WPA officials reason that jokes about the WPA won't hurt their organization any more than "tin lizzie" jokes hurt the Ford automobile.

Shortly before he left the WPA, Harry L. Hopkins proposed half seriously that the WPA writers' project might compile a joke-book. He himself contributed the one about the Massachusetts plea for more shovels during a flood emergency to which an Administrator replied, "We're out of shovels. Tell the men to lean on each other." Also the warning to hunters, "Don't shoot until you see it move. It may be a WPA worker."

By another name: His friends in Congress are telling Admiral W. D. Leahy that he made a mistake in strategy in asking for money to build a "base" at Guam. If he had requested the money for the purpose of "aiding navigation," they believe the $5,000,000 appropriation would have been granted. Which recalls a case some years ago when the Navy tried year after year to get money from Congress for an "experimental" station. Finally they began referring to it as a "proving" station and got the funds right off.

"Tough" exams: It will be no use "cramming" for the new section just added to foreign service examinations. The State Department has announced the exam will be lengthened by half a day, the extra three hours being devoted to English composition—deemed of enormous importance in the writing of clear, concise and exact diplomatic reports.

Foreign service examinations have never been a "cinch." Out of 482 who took the exam last September, 105 passed the written tests but only 32 survived the orals in January. Last year only 22 out of 452 pulled through.

Woman Is Blue-Ribbon Juror

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—A Manhattan housewife and mother of two children, Mrs. Leopold K. Simon, today has the distinction of being the first woman sworn in on the special panel from which blue-ribbon juries are drawn. Mrs. Simon has a law degree and is an active worker in civic causes.

"I'm very proud," Mrs. Simon commented on being informed that she was the first woman to qualify for the special panel. "Now we want a mandatory law, a bill that would compel women to serve on juries just as men are. That would give the State the best kind of juries and it would also bring home to women the importance of government. It would make them interested in government."

Mrs. Simon's selection to the panel follows passage of an amendment to the jury law last week making women eligible. The law also removes any possibility that women are ineligible for the special panel. At present women are exempt from jury service, but may waive the exemption if they choose.

Another amendment is before the Legislature in Albany aimed at making women eligible for Grand Jury service and is expected to become law within a few days.

Mrs. Simon has served on ordinary juries in Supreme Court and in General Sessions here and is chairman of the Committee on Correction and Prevention of the Women's City Club. She also heads the Club's Board of Directors, which sponsored the bill making women eligible for jury service.

Indianapolis Bans Bingo

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Bingo was outlawed in Indianapolis March 14, The Board of Safety ordered police to stop all bingo games as a violation of State gambling laws.

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THESE ARE BIRDS EYE QUICK FROZEN PEAS, MARY!
OH, I'D HAVE SWORN THEY WERE JUST PICKED RIGHT OUT OF THE GARDEN!
WHO WOULDN'T MY PRICELESS PET! THEY'RE FRESHER IN FLAVOR THAN THE PEAS YOU BUY IN SEASON!
HOW CAN THEY BE FRESHER?
BECAUSE, MY SWEET, THEY ARE QUICK-FROZEN AS SOON AS THEY'RE PICKED, SO NONE OF THE FLAVOR CAN ESCAPE!
DOES FLAVOR ESCAPE FROM PEAS I BUY IN SEASON?
CERTAINLY! IT USUALLY TAKES DAYS TO GET THEM FROM THE FARM TO MARKET AND FLAVOR FADES FAST IN ALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES!
WELL, THESE CERTAINLY ARE THE TASTIEST PEAS I'VE EVER EATEN. DO THEY COST MUCH?
I SHOULD SAY NOT! THESE BIRDS EYE PEAS ARE SHELLED, WASHED, READY TO COOK. AND ONE BOX IS EQUAL TO 2 LBS. IN THE POD. IT SERVES 4 HUNGRY PEOPLE AND COSTS ONLY 23¢ THIS WEEK.

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(Special prices effective March 16-22)

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Europe Claims to Lead in Quality of Films

By Harold Hobson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Millions Make the Movies

The ninth of 12 articles in a three-part series of 36 articles

LONDON — During the difficult period through which the American film industry has been passing recently, Hollywood has turned more and more toward Europe.

Not only have the Hollywood producers ransacked Europe for film stars and directors, but several leading companies have established European offices with the admitted aim of seeking fresh ideas and new inspiration in the Old World. Sooner or later in fact every figure of importance in the European cinema goes to Hollywood. It has always been so. Emil Jannings went to Hollywood. So did Annabella. So, for that matter, did Charlie Chaplin.

There is a double reason for this westward trend of the stars. Hollywood fetches European players and directors because they are skillful; and these players and directors go not merely for money but because it is Hollywood that can introduce them to the great publics of the world.

Artistic Supremacy?

To the Anglo-Saxon peoples, the "pictures" mean, on the whole, American pictures. It is the lavishness of the American settings, their speed, the slickness of their direction, that set the pace for the films of other lands in popular estimation.

But the European cinema takes no defeatist attitude. It does not regard itself as a humble subsidiary of America. It claims quite seriously that today the artistic sovereignty of the films rests in Europe.

Moreover, it claims that this sovereignty has always rested in Europe, with the exception of the war years, when Chaplin was developing, and for a short period after the introduction of talkies, when America led the world in rapid readjustment to new technical conditions.

It is pleased therefore, but not surprised, that certain American critics have declared that the best-directed film of last year was "The Lady Vanishes," a British production; that one of the "best" films of last year, "The Citadel," came from Britain; and that one of the "best" performances by an actress also came from Europe, being that of Wendy Hiller, as Eliza Doolittle, the Cockney flower-seller, in the Gabriel Pascal-Leslie Howard screen version of Shaw's "Pygmalion."

British Contributions

This pretension to artistic supremacy pitches the claim of European films exceedingly high. But even if its full extent be contested, it cannot be denied that the films of Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain have contributed much to the cinema.

John Grierson's "Drifters," a picture of the herring fisheries made in the silent days, still remains a masterpiece of the documentary school of films, a film of the railways, "The Song of Ceylon," a picture of eastern manners, customs, and traditions, "Watch and Ward in the Air," which shows the training of pilots, "The Birth of the Year," an almost poetic screen account of the spring, and other similar films continue to prove Britain's skill in this branch of activity.

Recently, too, British pictures have very successfully introduced an authentic economic background into some of their fictional output. "The Edge of the World," a drama of personal rivalry was cunningly interwoven with a convincing picture of sheep-farming life on a remote Scottish island. Sheep-farming, again, formed the background of another excellent picture, "Owd Bob"; and the presentation of the British working classes on seaside relaxation in that most delicate and touching film, "Bank Holiday," was admirably done.

Continental Films

In the more experimental aspects of cinema theory, the Russia of 10 years ago, was easily supreme. Dziga-Vertov's work on the "cine-eye" did not, perhaps, have much effect on the practical side of film-making. But the development of "montage," in such pictures as "The End of St. Petersburg" and "The Battleship Potemkin," was an achievement of enduring value.

The French, too, have been, and are, eminent in the sphere of cinematic experiment. René Clair's "Poèmes de la Lumière," produced some 10 years ago, was the source of the first effort to introduce rhythm into the talkies. In that excellent costume film about the Vienna of 1815 called "Congress Dances," M. Clair's experiment in this direction has greater potentialities than have yet been realized, though in France several producers of the "avant-garde" are still quietly at work.

The Czech films are noted for their natural scenery, though defective in many other respects; and the camera work of the best German pictures of a decade ago, in such films as "Warning Shadows" and "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," where stage settings were made almost into a new medium of emotional expression, set a standard which has never anywhere else even been approached. Austria also, though for a moment its film industry has collapsed under the weight of the German annexation, has left a fine inheritance, especially in such a film as the "Unfinished Symphony," a poetic and tender comment on the life of Schubert.

Actor's Opinion

The opinion of workers within the cinema itself is often illuminating. Mr. Ralph Richardson, who appeared in such typical pictures of English environment as "South Riding" and "The Citadel," and is one of the foremost of London's stage actors, tells me that he considers the poetic content of a film, its capacity to throw open the windows of the imagination is, of far greater importance than any amount of technical excellence. Mr. Richardson spoke of a scene in "Grand Illusion," where he said there are two men walking on a hill, and one of them falls down, saying, "I can go no further." To which the other replies contemptuously, that he will not help him. The second of the men walks on alone, and then after a few paces he stops, and turns round, and comes back, and assists his companion on his way.

An incident like that, said Mr. Richardson, is worth all the glitter and sparkle of the million-dollar commercial picture. The ability to bring about effects of this simplicity and humanity is one of the finest characteristics of Continental films.

European Advantages

The European cinema enjoys certain distinct advantages. These vary from country to country. Germany, for example, because of its political ideology, is largely cut off from artistic communion with many of its fellow nations. This, in one sense, is a serious handicap. But it forces Germany to rely to a greater extent than other lands upon its own artistic output and efforts; and hence great results may result. During the war Germany was thrust into a similar position of isolation, and emerged from it with the discovery of such cinematic talent as Pola Negri, Emil Jannings, and Werner Krauss.

Today, however, the position is complicated by the fact that the German Government considers the cinema as a potent weapon of propaganda. It is not alone among governments in holding this opinion. There are few persons who do not know what the Soviets have achieved in the way of screen propaganda. In Paris there are two or three cinema houses which are subsidized for this purpose by foreign governments. France itself is making strenuous efforts to monopolize with its own products the film theaters of the German-speaking Strassbourg.

One feature of the European cinema is common to Germany, France, and Britain. The headquarters of their respective film industries, in such places as Denham, Elstree, Joinville, are situated in or near their theatrical, literary, and political capitals.

Proximity to Theater

It is a great advantage to the European cinema that it is not a little community entirely to itself, immersed in its own problems, but surrounded on every side by vigorous intellectual and political life. This helps it to keep a sense of proportion and a sense of values.

The proximity of the theater, however, is not wholly a favoring circumstance. European, and especially British, pictures often lay themselves open to the charge of employing a theatrical technique that has not been sufficiently adapted to the peculiar needs of the cinema. There is a staginess about some of them that is reprehensible. They frequently lack speed and vitality, and are sometimes dull. Rarely do they show the extraordinary technical finish of the best American films.

Movie Outlook

The future at the moment is not clear. For reasons already suggested, the outlook in Germany is uncertain, though Leni Riefenstahl presented a magnificent film of the Berlin Olympic Games, called "Olympia," which gained a prize at the Venice festival. In its original form it is said to have been 1,300,000 feet long. Italy, too, recently produced a fine screen life of the composer, Verdi. But the old greatness of Scandinavia and Russia seems to have vanished. In Britain there are said to be 10,000 cinema technicians. At the beginning of 1939, approximately 8,000 of them were out of work. At that time only one film was in production at Denham, one of the largest studios in Europe. Of its seven stages, five were idle. During 1937 more than 200 films were produced in Britain. Last year the figure was nearer 80.

All this is gloomy enough. Most observers paint the economic future of English films in dark colors. Yet there is ground for a different view. Many times in the past British companies have tried to gain a market in the United States by links with American agencies which would undertake to distribute their wares from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But somehow the films have not come up to expectation, and the agreements have failed to bring the benefits looked for.

But now Britain is beginning to make the films that America wants, and in such circumstances distribution may take care of itself. For the first time, British and other European films are making headway, not only in the countries of their origin, but in the United States. If the present standard of quality be maintained and even increased, the outlook may be described as relatively bright.

Marriage Unites Moslem Sects

Wide World

Former Princess Fawzia
Sister of King Farouk of Egypt.

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi
Crown Prince of Iran (Persia)

Farouk's Sister And Iran Prince Married in Cairo

CAIRO, March 15 (AP)—Princess Fawzia, elder sister of King Farouk of Egypt, was married today to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Crown Prince of Iran (Persia) in a simple 15-minute ceremony at Abdin Palace.

The bride did not attend, and no women were present.

The Princess, who first met the young European-educated Prince upon his arrival here 12 days ago, in accordance with Moslem custom was secluded in a separate part of the Palace. King Farouk signed the marriage contract on her behalf.

As a tangible token of marriage the Princess received a bouquet presented by a little girl who headed a floral procession preceding the wedding.

Each guest at the wedding received a jeweled gold box of chocolates costing $1,000.

Throughout the ceremony Egyptian warplanes showered the Palace with rosettes combining the Egyptian and Iranian colors.

The marriage has politico-religious significance in the Middle-East for it unites two of the leading Moslem sects—the Sunnites to which Princess Fawzia belongs and the Shias of which the Crown Prince is a member.

It is believed here that most Middle and Eastern Moslem thrones eventually will be filled by Iranian and Egyptian royal families through marriage. It was pointed out that the Shah of Iran, Reza Khan Pahlavi who is the bridegroom's father, has six unmarried sons and three unmarried daughters. Princess Fawzia has three unmarried sisters.

Book Rights Sold By Faith Baldwin

NEW YORK (AP)—Faith Baldwin, one of the highest paid of American women writers, signed a life contract March 13 for her output with Farrar & Rinehart, her publishers.

No definite number of books is specified, but in the eight years she has been with Farrar & Rinehart she has published 23 books, so three a year is, she said, "a pretty fair guess."

The contract is the only one of its exact sort ever to be signed, John Farrar asserted, and has its nearest likeness in one signed by the same publishers with Neil Swanson of Baltimore. This was for 24 books.

The author is planning a series of articles, and later a novel with an Hawaiian background. "They gave me a camera so I could illustrate the articles myself." She explained she was starting Sunday for Hawaii, New Zealand, and Australia.

The trouble with making trips to Australia, she added, is leaving her four children at home. But she has arranged for a cable a week and will call up her New Canaan, Conn., home when she gets lonely.

Johnson Heads A. K. C

NEW YORK (AP)—Russell H. Johnson, Jr., of Philadelphia was re-elected President of the American Kennel Club for his seventh consecutive term March 14. Among four clubs voted membership, bringing the total roster of the A. K. C. to 231, was the Framingham District (Mass.) K. C.

Chicago Hopes to Rid Schools of Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Politics in the public schools has become a leading issue here in the current mayoral contest, and civic groups are glad of it.

They think candidates are at last heeding a public demand for freeing city school rooms from alleged political domination, and that a better educational system will result.

In the primary campaign, all candidates promised to eliminate politics from school administration if elected. This means that the two successful contestants are now seeking election on similar pledges.

However, the Citizens Schools Committee, the leader of the civic organizations in the effort to improve Chicago's schools, is not satisfied with the promises of Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Democratic candidate, and is urging that he be defeated. Thus, although it indorses no office seeker, its opposition to Mayor Kelly is equivalent to support of Dwight H. Green, Republican candidate.

The Citizens Schools Committee holds Mayor Kelly responsible for a considerable list of acts of the School Board which it has opposed as contrary to the best interests of the schools. Mayor Kelly's appointment, during the primary campaign a few weeks ago, of a board of citizens to advise his own school board, and advise him in the appointment of regular board members, did not satisfy the committee.

"The mayor's appointment of such a committee to act as a 'super-board of education' at this time is his admission of guilt in the charges of political control which have been made against his school board," said Mrs. Mabel P. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Committee, in a radio address.

"Mayor Kelly is morally responsible for the extent to which politics has taken control of the school system. Five years ago last July he appointed the majority of the 11 members of the Board of Education. Since then he has completed the appointments of the entire board."

Policies of this School Board have called out intense opposition from civic and professional educational groups. But not all educators and civic leaders are as skeptical as the Citizens Schools Committee about the effectiveness of Mayor Kelly's new "super school board," as the Citizens Advisory Committee is called by its critics.

It was, in fact, an educator who proposed the plan of appointing such a board. James Weber Linn, Professor of English at the University of Chicago and now a member of the Illinois Legislature, explained during the campaign that he persuaded Mayor Kelly to set up the Committee in return for his own promise to support the Mayor for re-election. He said that he thought it was the best bargain he could make for the public schools. The present Mayor, he believes, will be re-elected. The strategic thing to do, therefore, was to negotiate with him and not with candidates he thought would be unsuccessful.

The Advisory Committee which he persuaded the Mayor to set up has been appointed, and serving on it are some well-known people, including Miss Charlotte Carr, head resident of Hull House, and Prof. Frank N. Freeman of the University of Chicago. What they will do in their role of "super school board" remains to be seen. Even critics of Mayor Kelly's educational policies are hopeful that they will accomplish something.

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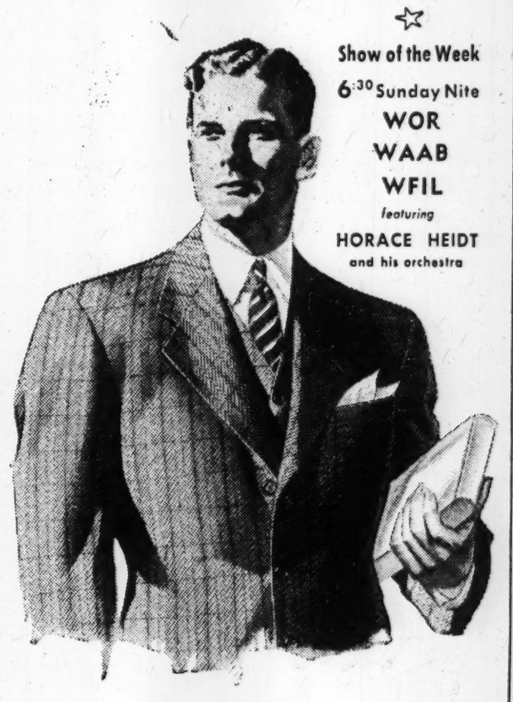

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RIDICULOUS REGULATION
AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

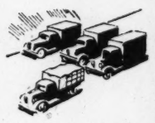
A certain State Senate has passed a bill—sponsored by railroad interests—limiting the load of gasoline which can be transported over the highways to 1200 gallons, a reduction of some 2400 gallons. This is a grave blow to the men who make their living hauling gasoline, but what does it mean to the ordinary citizen?

First of all, it is a step toward higher gasoline prices. It is logical to expect that if delivery costs go up, gasoline prices will go up.

It means higher taxes. Somebody—probably motorists—will have to pay the huge sum now collected in road taxes from gasoline haulers.

It means that hundreds of truck drivers will be thrown out of work. A half-dozen men can deliver a 50-car trainload of gasoline. Some 125 men have employment when the same load is delivered on motor trucks.

It is a serious blow to the scores of communities now served by trucks exclusively. 40% of the communities in this country have no rail service whatever. They *must* get deliveries by truck regardless of increased cost. And safety automatically becomes a factor since it will require at least three times the number of trucks to make up for the reduced allowable load.



This bill is typical of the ridiculous regulation facing the trucking industry. Similar bills, covering the hauling of *all types of products*, are probably before your state legislature at the present time.

Unlike railroad interests, the trucking industry has never asked the Federal government for aid. It has never borrowed government money and, at the same time, spent thousands trying to mold public opinion against its competition. It has never employed lobbyists to foster discriminatory laws. It has always stood on its own feet—tried to concentrate on giving the public a faster, more efficient, more economical service.

Yet, it is constantly being forced to defend itself against ridiculous proposals sponsored by older transportation systems—forced to divert its efforts from the job of better serving the public to the job of protecting itself against crippling legislation. No business can give its best to its customers under such circumstances.

Trucks are already under a system of regulation which is, if anything, more comprehensive than that covering the railroads. They are already paying over $1,000,000 in taxes *daily*—more than the taxes paid by any other commercial carrier.

Still, the trucking industry makes no plea for less regulation or for lower taxes. It simply asks to be freed from further restrictions, from *the economic loss to the general public* which must result if the sponsoring of ridiculous regulation is allowed to continue.

In 1937, Class 1 railroad taxes were 1.43% of property valuation. Typical manufacturers were taxed at 5.6% of property valuation. But truck taxes were 47.6% of truck valuation! . . . Trucks and Trailers carry only 5% of the nation's inter-city freight. And this figure has remained constant for the last five years.

In 1937, the railroads carried 66% . Trucks are not the cause of the railroads' ills. . . . In 1938, gasoline and motor vehicle state tax receipts totaled nearly 40% of all taxes collected by the states. . . . Proposals such as discussed here have only one aim—to legislate trucks off the highways entirely.

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Germany's Action: Protection or Annexation?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 15—The incongruous picture of the German swastika kindly promising to take the two new States of Central Europe under its paternal wing is generally regarded throughout Europe as the unhappy but inevitable outcome of the Munich settlement.

Exasperation, more than surprise or dismay, marks the reception of act two of the European drama, of which Munich was the first act. What will the final act be, is the dominant query everywhere as the armies of Reichsführer Hitler enter Prague less than six months after they first crossed the frontiers of the old Czecho-Slovakia.

The disappearance of the Czecho-Slovak Republic in the short space of half a year after Munich is in striking contract to British expectation as voiced by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons Oct. 3 when he said. "It is my hope and my belief that under the new system of guarantees the new Czecho-Slovakia will find a greater security than she has ever known in the past."

Sir Samuel Hoare, then Home Secretary, in the same debate declared, "I claim the course we have taken enables the Czecho-Slovak Republic to survive," and he added. "I myself believe that the international guarantee in which we have taken part will more than compensate for loss of its strategic frontier."

Today, however Czecho-Slovakia has ceased to exist without the question of uarantees arising to prevent the disappearance of the State of which Lloyd George, when he was British Prime Minister during the World War, wrote to Euuard Beneš on Sept. 11, 1918, "Your Nation has rendered inestimable service to Russia and to the Allies in their struggle to free the world from despotism; we shall never forget it."

In the diplomatic sphere the question of recognizing the new States is arousing some concern. Downing Street has expressed its intention of not hurrying to take such a step but though registering a strong protest to Berlin, it does not see any way of avoiding doing so in the end, although there is reason to believe that the secession of Slovakia does not correspond with the wishes of the majority of inhabitants, despite the fact that it is supposed to have been carried out in the much-abused name of self-determination.

Even the Slovak Diet, which voted unanimously for secession yesterday, is said to have consisted of members more than half of whom would have preferred to remain united to Prague.

Is Solution Permanent?

In these circumstances it is natural there is strong feeling that the present "settlement" of the Czech-Slovak problem is no more permanent than the one which has now been destroyed, and it is hoped that at some happier date the two branches of the Slav race will come together again.

A gleam of consolation is found in the fact that Reichsführer Hitler has determined to placate Polish opinion by agreeing at least to a common frontier between Poland and Hungary across the body of what was until yesterday the autonomous Province of the Carpatho-Ukraine.

It is true that some limits on the possibility of Polish expansion in the vicinity of Teschen were seen in the immediate movement of German troops to nearby Märisch-Ostrau. But there is evidence that Herr Hitler may have treated Polish wishes with more respect than those of other countries which have shown a less determined front. However, the establishment of a common Polish-Hungarian frontier would definitely strengthen Hungarian resistance to German penetration, despite the fact that the mailed fist which has been employed against Prague is thought to be intended as a warning of what others may expect if they are too independent.

German acquiescence in the common Polish-Hungarian frontier is partly attributed by most observers to a desire to placate Italy. The junior partner in the Berlin-Rome axis recently has been showing a certain uneasiness and when Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, went to Warsaw he studiously avoided going to Berlin. It is also noticed that not a single Italian statesman visited Field Marshal Hermann Göring during his holiday in Italy which he interrupted because Herr Hitler called him back to Berlin over the Czecho-Slovak crisis.

A new aspect of the situation which authorities here regard with misgivings is that in the German wireless today it was announced that the German troop had entered—not Czecho-Slovakia but "Deutschböhmen and Deutschmähren,' names under which Bohemia and Moravia were known when they were provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The German wireless added that Germans must decorate their houses in celebration of the re-entry of German troops into the former province of the Holy Roman Empire. Such a description of Prague, Bohemia, and Moravia sounds in British ears omniously like annexation instead of a protectorate which had been mentioned in previous Berlin messages.

One result which the man in the street here will feel is another influx of refugees.

Little has so far been done for the refugees from Czecho-Slovakia.

Poland Recognizes Slovakian Republic

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, March 15

Poland today recognized German-dominated Slovakia as an independent country and appointed an envoy to Bratislava, the Slovak Capital.

In reply to a message from Bratislava announcing the establishment of Slovak independence, Foreign Minister Joseph Beck said that Poland had always recognized the rights of Slovaks to determine their own status.

Step by Step With Hitler In His Expansion Program

By the Associated Press

The chronological record of 13 months of progress in Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's expansion program follows:

1938

Feb. 12—Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, as Austrian Chancellor, visited Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

Feb. 20—Herr Hitler in a Reichstag speech proclaimed that Germany would protect 10,000,000 Germans outside the Reich.

March 9—Dr. Schuschnigg announced a plebiscite to determine Austrians' backing of Dr. Schuschnigg policies.

March 10—German troops started crossing the Austrian frontier.

March 13—Occupation of Austria completed. Herr Hitler decreed annexation.

May 21—Czecho-Slovak troops started concentrating on their frontier after a movement of German troops was reported.

June 6—Konrad Henlein, National Socialist leader in Czecho-Slovakia's Sudetenland, delivered Sudeten (German) demands for autonomy.

Sept. 15—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain flew to Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

Sept. 19—Britain and France got the Czecho-Slovak Government's agreement to Herr Hitler's demands for Sudeten territory.

Sept. 23—Herr Hitler expanded his Sudeten demands during a conference with Mr. Chamberlain at Godesberg, Germany.

Sept. 29-30—The "Peace of Munich" was reached by Italy, Germany, France and Britain, making Herr Hitler the master of Middle Europe and splitting up Czecho-Slovakia.

Oct. 1—German troops began moving into the Teschen area of Czecho-Slovakia.

Oct. 5—President Beneš of Czecho-Slovakia resigned.

Nov. 2—A Vienna conference of the Italian and German Foreign Ministers gave Hungary a strip of Czecho-Slovakia.

1939

March 10—Dr. Joseph Tiso of Slovakia deposed after disorders attending a Slovak independence agitation.

March 13—Dr. Tiso flew to Berlin at Herr Hitler's invitation to discuss the Slovak question with the German Chancellor.

March 14—The Parliament of autonomous Slovakia proclaimed Slovak independence; the Prague Cabinet resigned and declared the Czecho-Slovak Federated State dissolved; Hungarian troops crossed the border in Carpatho-Ukraine and Budapest gave Prague 24 hours to start Czech troops out of Carpatho-Ukraine; German troops moved into Bohemia.

Find Munich Pact Ignored

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement, saying, "I have no doubt that the course we took was right."

"Hitherto," said the Premier, "Germany has only incorporated in the Reich people of German race, but now they are taking military occupation of places where there are people with whom they have no racial relation."

Conferred on Guarantees

The Prime Minister said that the Government "only recently had endeavored to achieve agreements with other Governments represented at Munich upon the scope and terms" of a guarantee for Czech frontiers.

"We have not been able to reach an agreement," he added..

Emphasizing that the British Government would continue to try to substitute discussion for force as a means of settling international differences, Mr. Chamberlain added:

"Though we may have to suffer checks and disappointments from time to time, the object we have in mind is of too great significance—the happiness of mankind—for us lightly to give it up or to set it on one side."

Mr. Anthony Eden, who left the Cabinet Feb. 20 last year owing to a difference with the Premier over the manner of dealing with the dictators, declared:

"I am convinced that if these present methods in Europe are allowed to continue unchecked, we are heading straight for anarchy and for universal tragedy which is going to involve us all."

Mr. David Grenfell brought Labor cheers with the declaration, "It is a day of humiliation and shame for us."

Hitler Occupies Czech Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

thenia) events are also moving rapidly. Czech troops were ordered to withdraw and the Hungarians are still in control of some villages round Chust, the capital. Now the Ruthenian capital has to decide its future. It will be interesting to see whether Germany announces itself the victor here also through the declaration of some form of Ruthenian independence, or whether this Province unites with Hungary. If so, this will be either with or without a previous German understanding. This is the important question for the future of Central Europe.

While the Czechs were expecting an ultimatum of the harshest kind, the news of their annexation to the Reich came as a catastrophic surprise. Listeners on the radio heard repeatedly news that the German Army was on the march and this news was accompanied by a warning to observe the strictest order lest a greater calamity should befall them.

The Czech Defense Ministry's solemn announcement was repeated over the air every five minutes. It read:

"Attention! Attention! Order from the President of the Republic! Order from the Minister of National Defense to all formations:

"German Army infantry and aircraft are beginning occupation of the Republic's territory at 6:00 a. m. Their advance must not be resisted.

"The slightest resistance will bring most unforeseen consequences. In that case they would intervene with utter brutality.

"All commands have to obey the order. The units will be disarmed. Military and civil airplanes must remain in airports. None must take to the air."

Toward 10 o'clock the first German troops in camouflaged cars poured into the outskirts of the city, and within half an hour were making their way through the chief streets. Large crowds were everywhere along the routes. Here there were Germans who gave the Hitler salute and carried Swastika flags, while single German houses also were beflagged.

The majority of the crowds, of course, were Czechs who could scarcely contain their feelings; singing the Czech national anthem "Where Is My Home" at repeated intervals appeared to be their only relief.

The sight was common of men and women breaking down, and young men scarcely able to keep back their tears, and restraining themselves lest they should break loose and do something which might lead to military intervention and fatalities. Last September they lost only a part of their Republic, now the Czechs have lost all.

As the German troops in armored cars and motorcycles, with machine guns and rifles, moved down the two chief streets of this city the huge crowds booed and hissed them, and whistled catcalls—in marked contrast to the response in Austria and the Sudeten German lands.

Most Czechs are philosophical with regard to what is happening. They still believe the time will come when this will alter. In fact one of them quoted the remark of Lord Macaulay, namely, "Delusion may triumph, but triumph of delusion is but that of a day."

Hitler Move Found Leading to Poland

MOSCOW (AP)—The Communist International Radio Station, in commenting on the Czecho-Slovakian crisis, described the whole affair as "another typical Fascist swindle." A statement was read, saying that Adolf Hitler again has stirred up trouble, in order to be able to gratify his desire "to restore order." The Slovak appeal to Herr Hitler for help sounded suspiciously like Austria's appeal for German troops a year ago, the statement said.

However, it was added, each aggressive move Herr Hitler makes is strengthening anti-German feeling in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania; and especially in Poland, which, the statement said, is beginning to feel it may be the next victim.

Germany Seeking Record In Berlin-to-Brazil Hop

NATAL, Brazil, March 15 (AP)—Air France today reported a German plane seeking a new long-distance flight record had started from Berlin, passed the Cape Verde Islands, 300 miles off the West African Coast, and was heading toward Brazil.

The plane, a four-motored Heinkel, piloted by Captain Diele, left Berlin at 2:06 p. m. (8:06 a. m., E. S. T.) Tuesday and passed over the Cape Verde Islands at 9:45 a. m. (4:45 a. m. E. S. T.) today.

U. S. Mission Bombed Again

SHANGHAI, March 15 (AP)—Reports from the Yangtze River city of Ichang today said that the American Church Mission (Episcopal) School there was destroyed during raids by Japanese bombers Monday.

The mission property was badly damaged by Japanese attacks March 8 and the United States protested to Japanese authorities.

United States consular officials in Hankow were said to have been told by the Japanese that an investigation had been started into the earlier raid.

A British gunboat at Ichang reported that Japanese planes had renewed devastating attacks on that Yangtze River port nearly 1,000 miles upriver from Shanghai.

These advices said nine Japanese bombing planes dropped 50 bombs within Ichang's walls yesterday, killing or wounding 250 persons. An unconfirmed Chinese report said property of the American Church Mission again was struck.

Two of the mission's buildings were bombed in raids March 7 and 8 which, according to an official Chinese report, took 395 lives and caused injuries to 430 persons. The United States Consul at Hankow lodged a protest.

Nazi Demonstrators Held By Philadelphia Police

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Thirteen men described by Detective Capt. James Ryan as Nazi demonstrators were held March 15 on charges of inciting to riot at a rally called by the Committee for Racial and Religious Tolerance.

Captain Ryan said they were among 30 persons who invaded an auditorium last night, heckled speakers and nailed anti-Semitic literature and posters on the walls.

One of those arrested was described by Captain Ryan as a leader of the local German-American Bund.

Bullitt Calls on Bonnet

PARIS (AP)—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt conferred with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet at the Foreign Office March 14. It was understood he sought information on the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia.

Hitler Joins His Troops on March to Prague

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, protector of Bohemia and Moravia, sponsor and guarantor of Slovakia, joined his vast cavalcade of soldiers pouring into shattered Czecho-Slovakia today while Czechs tossed derogatory cries at his tanks rumbling through the streets of Prague.

The Swastika flies over Bohemia and Moravia, which have become in effect merely parts of the Greater German Reich and probably will be less independent than most protectorates. They were shorn of armies and power over their foreign affairs and lacked even a common name.

Before the day is over Herr Hitler is expected to proceed like a conqueror of old into Hradcany Castle, Prague's famous fortress residence of Czecho-Slovakia's Presidents.

Germans in Prague

His soldiers were in Prague in the snowy morning. They had occupied the castle. Their war machines on wheels pushed through streets packed with hostile men and women who jeered or were grimly silent—and some who cheered.

The tri-colored flag of the state that was had been hauled down from Hradcany Castle as early as 9 a. m. (3 a. m., E. S. T.), soon after that, Herr Hitler had joined his troops at an undisclosed place on the way in.

Several hours later another group of statesmen started by special train from Berlin for Prague. They included President Hacha—who now signs State papers as "Representative of Bohemia and Moravia"—and Former Czech Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky, now a diplomat without a job.

With them was Dr. Hacha's daughter, carrying the customary bouquet handed to her by Dr. Otto Meissner, Herr Hitler's Chef de Cabinet.

But army balloons spoke louder than proclamations and traveling statesmen.

Advance of German Troops

Beginning "unofficially" last night with Moravska-Ostrava, they successively took possession today of Iglau, Brünn, Theresienstadt, Kruschau, Witkowitz, Melnik, Michaelkovitz, Mistek, Olmuetz, Pilsen, and Prague.

Seizure of Prague more than any other occupation demonstrated to the world that Czecho-Slovakia as a State is gone.

A Government spokesman said:

"We shall be guided by two principles in liquidating the former Czech State—from the viewpoint of State policy Bohemia and Moravia are now a part of Greater Germany; from the viewpoint of racial or folk policy the greatest possible cultural autonomy is to be accorded the people who have now placed themselves under our protection."

The spokesman further predicted that "from the viewpoint of their economic welfare and social security, Bohemians and Moravians face a much better future in our own larger State than their small State could afford them."

Regarding Jews, the spokesman was direct and unequivocal:

"The same principles that obtain with reference to Jews in Greater Germany will, of course, be invoked in our protectorate also. We don't believe, however, that the problem is formidable. There has been a mass exodus of Jews ever since the Munich accord."

For the present, Germany regards Slovakia as an independent State.

Its structure differs, however, from that of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or the Principality of Liechtenstein—other small independent neighbors of the Reich—in that large numbers of Germans are mixed among the Slovaks. Bratislava, for instance, is 41 per cent German.

It is therefore obvious that Slovakia must toe the German mark no less than Bohemia and Moravia, even though its outward existence may be more "independent."

Borah Discounts War While Spoils Last

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 15

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, predicted yesterday there would be no general war "so long as there are enough small countries for the big countries to divide up."

He told reporters he had in mind the fate of Manchuria, Ethiopia, Czecho-Slovakia, and Spain.

Text of Hitler Proclamation

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—The text of Chancellor Hitler's proclamation on Czecho-Slovakia follows:

The German people:

After Germany a few months ago was forced to take its fellow compatriots (Sudetenland) living in closed settlements under protection against the unbearable terroristic regime of Czecho-Slovakia, similar renewed symptoms appeared increasingly in the last weeks.

This must lead to unbearable circumstances in a space in which so many nationalities live next to another.

As reaction to these renewed attacks against the freedom and life of national groups, these latter now have detached themselves from Prague.

Czecho-Slovakia thereby ceased to exist. Since Sunday chaotic excesses occurred in many districts in which numerous Germans fell as victims.

By the hour the calls for help of those affected and presecuted increased.

From the populous German language islands which the generosity of Germany left in Czecho-Slovakia last autumn there again is beginning to flow into Germany a stream of fugitives deprived of their possessions.

Continuation of these circumstances must lead to destruction of the last order in a territory in which Germany is interested vitally—a territory indeed which belonged to the German Reich for over a thousand years.

In order finally to remove this threat of freedom and in order to create the presuppositions for a necessary new order in this space of living, I have decided to order German troops to march into Bohemia and Moravia, effective today.

They will disarm terroristic bands and Czech forces protecting them, take under protection the lives of all those threatened, and thereby guarantee a basis for introduction of fundamental regulation which will do justice to the meaning of the thousand-year-old history and practical necessity of the German and Czech people.

Berlin, fifteenth of March, 1939.

(Signed) Adolf Hitler.

Chancellor Hitler, as Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, told his troops occupying Czecho-Slovakia not to consider themselves as "enemies" of the Czech inhabitants but as "bearers of the will of the German Government."

His command read: "Czecho-Slovakia is in the process of disintegration. In Bohemia and Moravia unbearable terror reigns against German nationals.

"Beginning with March 15, 1939, therefore, units of the German Army and German Air Force will march into the Czech State territory in order to safeguard equally the lives and property of all the inhabitants of the land.

"I expect every German soldier not to regard himself as an enemy of the inhabitants of the territory to be occupied, but only as the bearer of the will of the German Government in order to establish tolerable order in this territory.

"Wherever opposition is placed against the occupation, it will immediately be broken by every means. Besides, be conscious of the fact that you are stepping on Czech ground as representatives of Greater Germany."

Under Reich's 'Protection'

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—An official communiqué, issued early today at the end of a three-hour conference between Reichsführer Hitler and President Hacha of the now defunct Czech Republic, announced that Germany had taken the Czech people under the protection of the German Reich."

The communiqué read as follows:

"The Führer received today in Berlin in the presence of the Reich Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Czecho-Slovak State President, Dr. Emil Hacha, and the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky at their request.

"At the meeting the serious situation resulting from the events of last week in the former Czecho-Slovak State territory was examined in complete candidness.

"The conviction was expressed by both sides that the purpose of all efforts must be the guarantee of quiet, order, and peace in this part of Central Europe.

"The Czecho-Slovak State President declared that he, in order to serve this purpose and in order to reach a final satisfaction, places the fate of the Czech people and land trustingly in the hands of the Führer of the German Reich.

"The Führer accepted this declaration and expressed his determination that he will take the Czech people under the protection of the German Reich and that he will guarantee autonomous development of its national life in accordance with its own peculiarity.

"The agreement was signed at 3:55 a. m. (9:55 p. m. Tuesday, E. S. T.) by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, President Emil Hacha, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky."

Beneš Watching; Refuses Comment On Czech Case

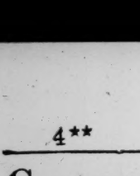
CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, a founder and former President of Czecho-Slovakia, kept a close watch today on European developments but refrained from commenting on them.

Dr. Beneš, a visiting lecturer at the University of Chicago, canceled a scheduled trip to California "owing to developments in Europe."

The statesman who resigned after the Munich pact dismembered his country has consistently refused to participate in any political activity during his stay in the United States.

"Yesterday I was a statesman; today I am only a professor," he told reporters. "I am now a simple guest in the United States. To speak further would be unfair."

In recent lectures Dr. Beneš proclaimed his faith in the ultimate victory of democracy in its struggle with European totalitarianism.



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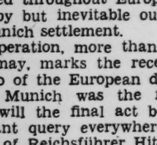

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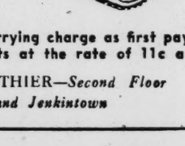

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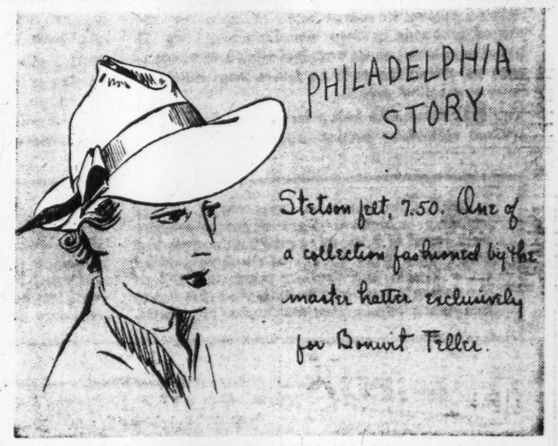

Chestnut Street at 17th, Philadelphia

Crossword Quiz Answers

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Hungary Demands Surrender Of Carpatho-Ukraine by Night

BUDAPEST, March 15 (AP)—The Hungarian Government today backed up its armies which were occupying Carpatho-Ukraine by sending an ultimatum to the local government of the territory demanding that de facto powers there be given the Hungarian General Staff by 8 p. m. (2 p. m. E. S. T.) tonight.

[Reports received at Ungvar, Hungary, tonight said Hungarian troops marching into Carpatho-Ukraine were encountering resistance.]

Hungarian troops were within 13 miles of the Polish border in Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) when the Budapest Foreign Office sent the demand to Mgr. Augustin Volosin, Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine, at Chust, the capital.

The ultimatum demanded that he hand over all actual powers to the Hungarian General Staff, and said that prompt acceptance would "prevent bloodshed."

A Hungarian General Staff communiqué said the commander of Czech troops in Carpatho-Ukraine had asked under a white flag for a delay of five days to complete the evacuation of his men.

In reply the Hungarian command demanded that the Czechs lay down their arms immediately. However, negotiations for an agreement continued.

Ruthenians May Be Resisting

The ultimatum to the Chust regime was the first hint that Hungarian troops, who started their steady advance yesterday, might be meeting some resistance from the Carpatho-Ukrainians themselves.

Budapest sent a 24-hour ultimatum to Prague yesterday demanding the withdrawal of Czech troops from the easternmost section of what until yesterday was Czecho-Slovakia.

That demand, however, was termed unsatisfactory by Hungarian officials, who declared last night that "immediate measures will be taken" to protect Hungarian residents of the area.

Official news agency dispatches declared that clashes occurred between Hungarians and Czechs, although the Prague Government had ordered its gendarmes and soldiers to evacuate the territory into Rumania last night.

Dr. Volosin, snubbed in pleas for assistance by Germany and Italy, was believed unlikely to attempt to defend Chust against the Hungarian army, which sought to add about 4,000 square miles of territory to Hungary by nightfall.

It was thought probable that the second Hungarian ultimatum was sent to speed up the occupation by ending all show of resistance.

A heavy snow was falling in Hungary and Carpatho-Ukraine, hampering the troop advance.

From Munkacs and Ungvar, detachments of motorized troops, cavalry, and artillery escorted by warplanes pushed into the area.

Hungarian Holiday

Today was a national holiday in Hungary, the anniversary of the great Louis Kossuth's declaration of independence for Hungary in 1848. Kossuth and his followers were crushed 90 years ago, but today Hungary was about to increase her territory for the second time in six months with the paternal benediction of Adolf Hitler.

Hungary got 4,495 square miles after Munich.

Dr. Volosin yesterday declared Ruthenia an independent republic like Slovakia, whose declaration of independence split the Czecho-Slovak State. But his appeals for aid to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini, the only men who might stay Hungary's hand, went unanswered.

The Prague Government rapidly completed withdrawal of its 10,000 troops and gendarmes from Carpatho-Ukraine in accordance with a Hungarian ultimatum.

The Czech military crossed into Rumania, since they were cut off from Prague by Slovakia into which German troops moved yesterday.

Polish armies were at Poland's frontier with Carpatho-Ukraine, pledged to aid Hungary in case of difficulties which Budapest did not expect.

Why Reich Aquiesced

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—German willingness to permit Hungary to absorb Carpatho-Ukraine was indicated in the official admission that German and Hungarian officials had been in close conference prior to the German move in Slovakia.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister maintained close contact with the German Foreign Office. This was regarded as indicating the Hungarian occupation of the Carpatho-Ukraine was approved in advance.

At the time of the Munich settlement, Germany opposed the Hungarian request for incorporation of the eastern tip of Czecho-Slovakia into Hungarian territory. This would give Hungary and Poland a joint frontier.

The Reich spokesman explained the change of attitude by explaining that Germany was anxious at Vienna last Nov. 2 to preserve just as much for Czecho-Slovakia as possible. Now that the Czecho-Slovak State is no more, spokesmen say, Germany no longer has any interest in the Ukrainian-speaking Carpatho-Ukraine.

This explanation meets with a knowing smile in Hungarian quarters.

German commentators, moreover, are in high glee when they speak of results of the recent visit of Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Field Marshal Göring's economic adviser, to Rumania. They give the impression that they believe Rumania soon will come fully into the German orbit.

Ringing Down Curtain on Proud Czecho-Slovakia

Dorien Leigh; © International

View of Moldau River at Prague (Above)

The lower picture, taken at Prague just before Slovakia declared its independence, shows Mgr. Augustin Volosin (left), Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine, Karl Sidor (center), leader of the Hlinka Guard of Slovakia, and President Emil Hacha of the then Czecho-Slovakian Republic, conferring on policies to be adopted to solve the crisis. Mr. Sidor was Premier of Slovakia for a day, and soon Dr. Hacha had accepted the "protection" of the Third Reich after his hurried trip to Berlin to see Herr Hitler.

Rumania Is Aroused By Hungary's March In Carpatho-Ukraine

BUCHAREST (AP)—King Carol met with his Cabinet March 14 in an urgent conference devoted to the situation in Carpatho-Ukraine, where Hungarian troops were advancing.

The Rumanian Government was greatly concerned over the new developments in the easternmost section of the now dissolved Czecho-Slovak Nation. Carpatho-Ukraine has a common frontier with Rumania.

LONDON (AP)—A British news agency dispatch from Prague March 15 said Rumanian troops had occupied more than 20 villages in the eastern part of Carpatho-Ukraine.

The information was sent from Bratislava, Capital of Slovakia.

The dispatch said Premier Augustin Volosin, who March 15 declared the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine, easternmost province of Czecho-Slovakia, had fled to Rumania. He sent a protest to Poland against her desire to establish a common frontier with Hungary at the expense of the Carpatho-Ukraine.

Vienna Military Parade On Anniversary Canceled

VIENNA (AP)—A military parade, which was to have taken place March 15 in the presence of Adolf Hitler on the anniversary of his triumphal entry into the city after the annexation of Austria, was canceled.

Yugoslavia Ponders Its Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, March 15—As the triune State of Czecho-Slovakia disappears from the map, the triune State of Yugoslavia thinks anxiously of its own future. Today the paper Hrvatski Dnevnik, organ of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, who speaks for 90 per cent of the Croat Peasants, praises the bold fight of Slovakia's extremists for Slovak freedom and intimates that a calamity will fall upon Yugoslavia unless the Serbs grant Croatia immediate autonomy and transform Yugoslavia into a Federal State.

Observers agree that it would be quite easy for Chancellor Hitler to woo the Croatians as he did the Slovaks. And if he should take an "Independent Croatia" under his "protection" in addition to Czecho-Slovakia, he would immediately become master of the Adriatic Sea. The Croatians were for centuries a part of the Hapsburg Empire and never tire of repeating how much better off they were there than they are now in Yugoslavia.

Croatia with Germany's help can exert the same kind of pressure on Belgrade that Slovakia during recent months did on Prague. Indeed, all the Serbs in thousands of towns and villages seemed to hear the tread of German boots as they marched into Bohemia today. They felt history repeating itself of Slavs delivering Slavs to Germans, and they wondered if they would be the next.

Effect of Coup on France Minimized by Foreign Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 15—French official circles are attempting to minimize the immediate importance for France of Germany's occupation of Bohemia and the break-up of Czecho-Slovakia, but large sections of the press and public opinion generally feel that a general crisis in Europe has come appreciably closer as a result of this move.

The manner of Germany's latest move, even more than the move itself, is regarded as ominous. Czech leaders were obviously under German domination and compelled to accept any ultimatum given them, but Reichsführer Hitler nevertheless ordered open military occupation with only tenuous appearance of any semblance of international law and justice.

The German note to the French Government informing it of the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia declared that the occupation was being carried out "in full accord with the Government of Prague." By the manner in which the occupation was effected, it is believed here that Herr Hitler successfully undermined any prospect for genuine all-round settlement of Europe such as that tentatively broached by Britain last week.

Frenchmen naturally are asking themselves why Herr Hitler moved so ruthlessly in Bohemia and Slovakia. It seems to many of them that he is protecting himself from possible attack if it becomes advisable to face westward in the near future for a settlement of German colonial claims and Italian claims against France. Although after Munich the Czechs retained little more than nuisance value in case of a general war Germany apparently desired to eliminate even that nuisance value.

On the other hand French Foreign Office officials argue that the latest moves indicate Germany's intention to accelerate its eastward drive and that Western Europe need fear no serious crisis in the near future. With Germany preoccupied in the East, they declare, Italian claims against France can be settled more easily.

In any case France feels it can do nothing about Central European developments. Its legal commitments were terminated by the Munich settlement which also wiped out its material interests in Central Europe. French foreign policy today apparently depends largely upon British policy. Without British support France is in no position to withstand combined German-Italian pressure.

$520 Balm for Tax Evasion

WASHINGTON (AP)—A New Yorker eased his conscience March 15 by $520 worth. He sent a cashier's check to the Treasury with a note saying:

"I think I owe the Government something close to this figure for back taxes. At any rate it eases my conscience."

Soviet Cites Military Power

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP)—War Commissar Clement E. Voroshiloff told the 18th Communist Party Congress in a speech published today that a vastly augmented Red Army and Red Air Force was ready swiftly to punish any aggression against Soviet Russian territory.

Apparently no worry was felt, however, over the dismemberment of the one-time Soviet ally, Czecho-Slovakia—which was called a "continuation of Munich" and a matter in which the Soviet Union was not directly interested.

The changed military situation in Eastern Europe because of Reichsführer Hitler's new advance was discounted here and it was recalled that Joseph Stalin last Friday said efforts being made by Soviet enemies to lure Hitler into a war against Russia were "without any visible basis."

Soviet Air Strength

Mr. Voroshiloff disclosed that fast bombing planes capable of climbing nearly 50,000 feet were ready to swoop down on even a distant enemy and could carry three times the weight of bombs possible five years ago. Soviet planes, he said, could drop an aggregate of 6,160 tons of explosives in a single flight.

He did not mention specifically Germany's eastward drive but said that "this mass of metal, which can be transported a great distance" could quickly thwart any aggressor with "delirious ideas." He declared the Red Army strength had been more than doubled since 1934.

The "Changkufeng victory" last August, when Soviet troops clashed with Japanese and Manchukuo forces on the Siberia-Korea-Manchukuo frontier, was called a lesson to those who thought the Red Army had been weakened by the "elimination" of "such traitors" as Marshal Michail Nikolaevich Tukhachevsky, who was shot with seven others for treason June 13, 1937.

"Let us hope that this lesson will be remembered by all those who cast greedy looks at Soviet territory," the War Commissar said.

Estimates Differ

Without disclosing total manpower, Commissar Voroshiloff announced the increase as approximately 103 per cent.

[Several years ago an official announcement said the Red Army numbered 1,300,000 men. In 1937, Soviet strength, including Army, Navy, Air Force, border guards and secret police, was estimated as 1,600,000. Recently the Communist newspaper Pravda reprinted a German magazine's figures giving the Soviet Union a peacetime army strength of 1,800,000.]

The War Commissar told the Congress that "a second imperialist war for redivision of the world is ablaze already."

He praised the Central Committee of the Party and the Government "under the immediate guidance of our Stalin" for the Soviet military position.

Mr. Voroshiloff referred to the Soviet as "the land of the victorious" and "the most peace-loving of all countries in the world." Continuing, he said:

"But, since it is surrounded by hostile, imperialist countries and is a mote in the eye of capitalism which is outliving its day, it is under constant threat of military attack to a greater extent than any other country.

Votes for 50 Years— Then Becomes Citizen

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—For more than 50 years Richard B. Hearn of Newcastle, Ky., thought he was a citizen. He voted, served on juries—and was elected police judge of two different towns.

But when he applied for an age pension, he found his father, who came from Ireland 70 years ago, had made no citizenship arrangements.

Mr. Hearn became a citizen March 13.

Italy Discusses Reich Moves

ROME, March 15 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini met today with his Cabinet and it was indicated the Government discussed Germany's extension of "protection" over the separated fragments of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

The regular Cabinet session was devoted to domestic legislation but the fact that the ministers had assembled earlier than usual gave rise to reports that Il Duce informally discussed the eastern European situation with his ministers.

The Hungarian Government was believed in informed circles to have told Italian authorities in advance of its intention to occupy Carpatho-Ukraine. This was supposed to have been done March 14 when the Hungarian Minister called on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Czecho-Slovak Legation In London in Quandary

LONDON (AP)—The Czecho-Slovak Legation staff in London awaited a clarification of its position as a result of the dissolution of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. Officials said March 15 that no steps had yet been taken to vacate the building or to remove any records or documents.

The Czech Legation spokesman said 11 Czechs who flew here from Prague were "refugees of no political importance who left Czecho-Slovakia merely for their own safety."

Nicaragua's President Gets Extended Term

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—Nicaragua's Constituent Assembly has extended the term of President Somoza for eight years beginning May 1.

The Assembly adopted a new Constitution March 14 providing for a presidential term of six years, but since it will not go into effect until the new regular Congress meets later, they voted General Somoza into office until May 1, 1947.

President Somoza will be given by the Congress a one-month leave of absence to visit President Roosevelt in Washington. He will leave about April 22 and intends to reach Washington on or before May 5.

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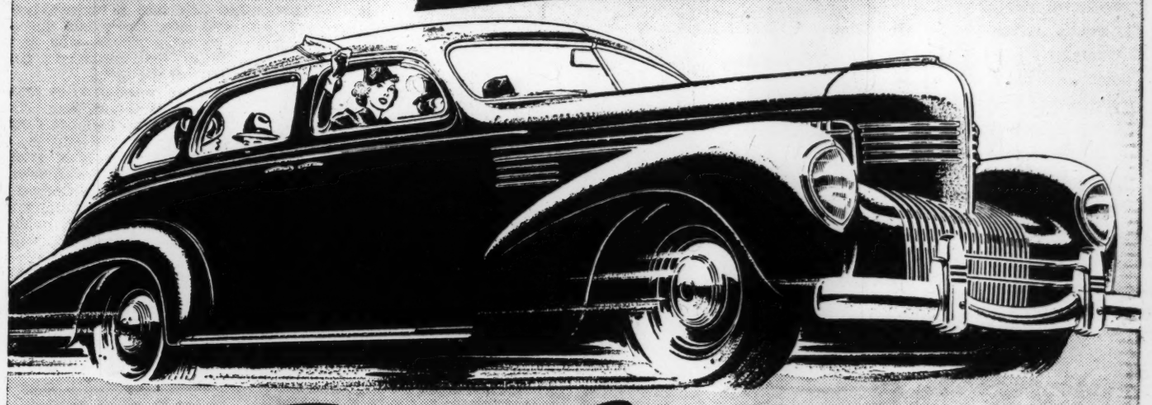
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Christian Scientists Exempt From Medical Act in Texas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, March 15—The Christian Scientists in Texas today stand completely free from the provisions of the State Medical Practice Act. The official exemption became effective at 3 p. m., March 14, when Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel signed House Bill No. 148.

Unless a bill is passed by a two-thirds majority in the Texas House and Senate it cannot become a law until 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature. But House Bill No. 148, with almost unprecedented unanimity and speed, passed the Senate on March 9 without a dissenting vote, and within an hour was returned to the House, where it was approved by a vote of 134 to 1—the lone dissenting vote not being directed at the exemption.

By the terms of this history-making bill, Christian Scientists in Texas are at last free from the effects of controversial legislation covering a period of 32 years and bona fide members of the Church may now carry on their healing work unhampered by restrictions regarding legitimate fees.

Religious Liberty

One of the noteworthy facts attending this full recognition of religious liberty is that the measure was sponsored by the Texas Medical Association itself. This organization succeeded in 1907 in passing the Texas Medical Practice Act, which, in its definition of what constitutes the practice of medicine, stated that it applied to all who treat disease "by any system or method."

In 1923 the Christian Scientists, without the co-operation of the doctors, secured an amendment exempting those who minister to the sick "by prayer without the use of any drug or material remedy," but the effect of this exemption was nullified by the further amendment "that no charge is made therefor directly or indirectly."

During the intervening years constant efforts have been made to remove this restriction, and the phraseololgy of the present exemption clause was worked out between the Christian Scientists and the Medical Association as the result of a series of conferences extending over two years.

Aims of New Law

It is of special interest that the present legislation not only exempts Christian Scientists from the provisions of the Texas Medical Practice Act, but actually strengthens the position of legitimate practitioners. The bill, backed by the Medical Association, was broad in its coverage and was designed to raise the standards of all phases of healing work, and to protect the public from fraudulent and unethical practices. That portion of the new act affecting Christian Scientists reads as follows:

"Nothing in this law shall be so construed as to discriminate against any particular school or system of medical practice, nor to affect or limit in any way the application or use of the principles, tenets, or teachings of any Church in the ministration to the sick or suffering by prayer without the use of any drug or material remedy, provided sanitary and quarantine laws and regulations are complied with; and provided, further, that all those so ministering or offering to minister to the sick or suffering by prayer shall refrain from maintaining offices, except for the purposes of exercising the principles, tenets, or teachings of the Church of which they are bona fide members."

The ceremony of the signing of the bill was staged in the Governor's office in the presence of the authors of the House and Senate bills, and representatives of the press. It was freely and gratefully expressed by everyone that a once seemingly unsolvable problem has been satisfactorily solved through friendly understanding and co-operation.

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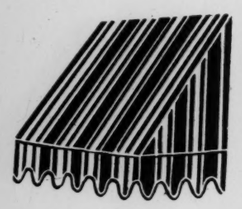
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Navy Puts Its 'OK' On R. I. Naval Base

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee disclosed March 13 the Navy had no objection to Congress authorizing expenditure of 1,000,000 on a naval base at Quonsett Point, R. I. Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island had proposed that the Committee add authorization for the outlay to the House-approved air base bill.

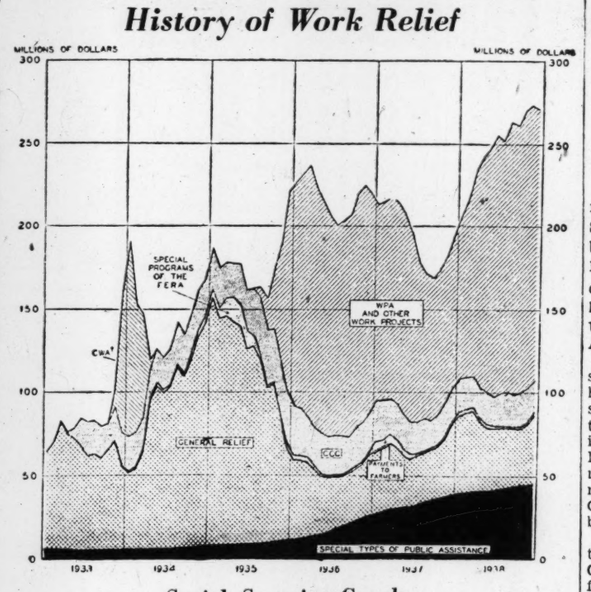
Admiral William D. Leahy, as Acting Secretary of the Navy, wrote the Senate group the Navy did not object, provided it was understood that the authorization was solely for the acquisition of land and that the Navy was in no way committed to undertaking actual development at Quonsett Point.

Admiral A. B. Cook, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, told the Committee the Navy wanted to begin building an air base in the Southeast before starting the Quonsett Point project.

Everglades Fire Rains

FOR LAUDERDALE, Fla. (AP)—A fire so huge that it generated rain slowly ate into nearly 15,000 acres of muck soil in the Everglades west of here March 15. The smoke pall over the blazing area obscured the sun and delayed air traffic between Miami and the North. Acres of sawgrass, baked by the heat, caused the flames to spread rapidly. From the smoke a slow drizzle of muddy rain fell. The heat causes a large column of air to ascend rapidly, expanding as it rises. The expansion brings on condensation of water vapor which falls as rain. Two hundred men with plows, tractors and drags made little headway against the blaze, one of the largest in the history of white men in Florida.

History of Work Relief



Social Security Graph

This shows the progress of WPA and other Federal work relief agencies from 1933 to 1938

Cost of Relief Has Been Up Almost From the Beginning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Nearly twice as much money is being spent for public relief in the United States today as at the depth of the depression in 1933 and 1934. The enormity and permanence of the relief system now encompassing approximately 21,000,000 persons and costing about $3,000,000,000 in 1938 is being closely examined by Congress in connection with President Roosevelt's persistent request for an additional $150,000,000 to be spent by WPA between now and June 30.

Public assistance to persons in need in the continental United States in the last six years has amounted to almost $13,000,000,000.

In 1933 the bill for all public relief was $1,048,896,000. The first full year of the New Deal—1934—it rose to $1,745,177,000. By 1937, according to Social Security Board records, it was up to $2,334,739,000 and last year it mounted to $2,995,705,000 to be exact.

Some Things Not Included

The 1938 total includes payments by the WPA, NYA, CCC, PWA, by the Social Security Board, the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Farm Security Administration and by local governments for direct relief. It does not include transient care, cost of administration nor the cost of materials and equipment for works projects.

Nearly a sixth of the total population is wholly or partly dependent on these relief payments, Social Security Board studies show.

Another significant statistic revealed by the Board pertains to the percentage of total income payments in the nation that now go for relief payments. This figure has risen from .1 per cent in 1929 to 5 per cent in 1938. In 1933, 2.7 per cent of national income went into public relief. In 1934, the percentage rose to 4.3 and has been mounting gradually ever since, except in 1937 when business revival sent it back to 3.8 per cent. In 1938 it was higher than ever again.

"Hard times" which hit business in the last year were reflected in a 50 per cent increase of total relief expenditures. The greatest expansion was in the WPA program.

Emphasis on various types of public relief and emergency employment programs has shifted considerably during the last six years. From 1933 through the summer of 1935, general relief, including both direct and work relief, financed in large part by FERA grants to the States was by far the most important means of providing assistance.

Since its establishment in the fall of 1935, the WPA has assisted the majority of persons benefiting through public aid programs. At the peak of WPA in November, 1938, WPA employees and their families comprised considerably more than half of the total number of persons receiving aid.

Other Relief Increases

Aid to the aged, the blind, and dependent children has increased rapidly in importance since the beginning of Federal participation in 1936. Between November, 1937, and November, 1938, payments for these types of assistance were increased by 16.7 per cent.

Federal relief appropriations for the last fiscal year totaled $1,750,000,000. For the current fiscal year, Congress has already authorized expenditure of $2,150,000,000 to which the President is insisting that another $150,000,000 be added.

"Why" ask many persons, "should government be doing far more for the victims of adversity at this time than ever before when business is improving and private employment is on the upgrade?"

One explanation lies in the lag with which the relief load follows a decline in business. Relief costs, experience has shown, often go up during a period of increasing industrial activity largely because resources of many of the unemployed are just then reaching a point of exhaustion and because of the temporary nature of unemployment insurance benefits.

Charlie McCarthy 'Kidnaped' But He Is Back Home Again

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The mystery of Charlie McCarthy's "kidnaping" was solved today, and as the police suspected it turned out to be a gag.

The New York World-Telegram said its Amusement Editor, Frank Farrell, with the help of a friend, got away with Charlie during the absence of Edgar Bergen, the dummy's owner. He returned Charlie today, after amusing himself by taking the dummy for a taxicab ride and to several night clubs.

To get Charlie, Mr. Farrell and his friend, sent Frank Brown, a midget bellhop from the Belmont Plaza Hotel to the Waldorf-Astoria where Mr. Bergen was staying.

Brown was found trussed up with towels at 37th Street and Eleventh Avenue last night. He told police two men registered at the hotel had told him to go to the 17th floor of the nearby Waldorf-Astoria and pick up a large brown case.

Ethel Mulhern, a desk clerk at the Waldorf, where the ventriloquist was staying, said a man who telephoned and said he was "Mr. Bergen," told her to go into his suite, get the case containing McCarthy, and give it to the bellhop.

When he left the hotel with the case, Brown told detectives, two men pushed him into a taxicab, bound him and later threw him out and drove off with Charlie—who, in the absence of his spokesman, could make no cry for help.

Mr. Bergen, questioned by Detectives James McGowan and Frank Crimmins, said he had not discovered Charlie was gone until he returned to the hotel after attending a Broadway show with friends.

Detective McGowan, after an investigation, said the dummy's disappearance was purely a publicity hoax. He added that Mr. Bergen knew nothing about it.

Mr. Bergen said Charlie was insured for $2,500. Police, uncertain just what sort of a dragnet to throw out to snare a missing dummy, said that so far no ransom demands had been received—not even from W. C. Fields.

Call the Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—When Chief of Police M. C. Pierce of Pulaski, Va., entered his garage the other morning and discovered his automobile missing, he enlisted the aid of his Department in finding the vehicle. A little later police found the car on a downtown street.

The Chief had parked it there himself.

Easter Smartness for the Whole Family
Easter's near. Forsythia's out. The air is warm, the birds have come back, and we're all set to greet spring warmly—with *wonderful* fashions for everyone in your family. Boggs & Buhl—in line with every trend—the reason you prefer to shop our smart collections. Easier to reach and park, more reasons why "it pays to cross the bridge."
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Parker-Phoenix High Power Line Stirs Contention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Controversy is flaring over the plan of the United States Department of Interior to build a transmission line from Parker of Phoenix for the purpose of delivering Colorado River current here to the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and Central Arizona Light and Power Company.

Over objections from a dozen sources, however, Secretary Ickes has allotted $25,000 for a preliminary survey of the line and a party from the Bureau of Reclamation is now in the field. The schedule calls for letting a contract in early summer for a line approximately 140 miles long, to cost about $1,300,000. Completion is predicted for September.

Secretary Ickes, it is authoritatively learned here, will shortly ask Congress to appropriate $7,831,000 for a generating plant at the dam above Parker, where the Los Angeles aqueduct has its intake. This will take about two years for completion. In the meantime the Phoenix line will connect with an existing line from Boulder Dam, 155 miles north of Parker.

At Phoenix the Central Arizona Company and Water Users' Association are each to take a minimum load of 40,000 horsepower and pay 1.9 cents a kilowatt hour. It is calculated that this business will amortize the Bureau of Reclamation investment of $9,131,000 in seventeen years, with interest at 3.5 per cent.

Most of the power now consumed in this part of the state is wholesaled or retailed by the Central Arizona Company and Water Users' Association, the co-operative organization of 9,000 farmers which operates the Salt River Irrigation system. Hydro-electric power has already gone a long way toward paying the cost of the irrigation project, which the Bureau of Reclamation turned over to the farmers in 1917.

Much of the Water Users' current is sold for pump operation and other purposes in Pinal county, another rich agricultural area lying to the south. There is the center of opposition to the plan for building a new line from Parker to serve only the Water Users and Central Arizona company. Principal spokesman is Pinal's State Senator, William Coxon.

On the floor of the State Senate Coxon charged that the Water Users intend to retail at 8 mills the Colorado current which will flow from Parker at 1.9 mills, and make a profit of 400 per cent.

After hot debate the Senate passed Coxon's resolution asking the Federal Power Commission to investigate "the existing power situation in Arizona."

Sugar Pine Area Acquired by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Thousands of acres of rare sugar pines will be saved to posterity through negotiations just completed by the Interior Department and the Yosemite Sugar Pine Lumber Company.

The proceeding of acquiring the Carl Inn Tract of sugar pines for addition to Yosemite National Park in California, lasted a year and a half after Congress authorized the purchase in July, 1937. The Government has agreed to pay $1,498,500 for the 7,200 acres in the tract.

Most of the area is owned by the one lumber company with which Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior finally reached agreement. All other minor holdings in the tract have been contracted for with the exception of one small plot of 160 acres, which the Secretary says may have to be obtained by condemnation.

The purchase guarantees perpetual preservation of a stand of trees that are giants in the world of nature. Many of the trees are over 200 feet high and measure five to eight feet in diameter. The sugar pine is found only in California and Oregon.

The Carl Inn Tract is an extension of the sugar pine stand acquired for Yosemite in 1930 with the assistance of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Ex-Newark Counsel Must Stand Trial

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Common Pleas Julge Dallas Flannagan denied March 14 a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal for Frank A. Boettner, former Corporation Counsel, one of nine remaining defendants in the Newark land purchase conspiracy trial.

The ruling was the last on a series of motions, on which arguments lasted a week, to free the 13 men who went to trial in mid-January on charges of conspiring to defraud the City of Newark in its acquisition of meadowlands. Four won directed verdicts March 10, but Judge Flannagan denied the pleas of eight others March 13.

Still on trial with Mr. Boettner are Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein, Pearce R. Franklin, City Commissioner; Anthony F. Minisi and Reginald C. S. Parnell, former City Commissioners; Jules E. Tepper, former Assistant Corporation Counsel; Michael Silver and Morris H. Klein, Newark lawyers, and David Raschkover, a Newark real estate appraiser.

Pan American Seeks Trans-Atlantic Mail Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—Pan American Airways wants the Government to pay it an annual base lump sum of $2,758,213 for carrying mail on its projected trans-Atlantic air service. The company filed with the Civil Aeronautics Authority March 13 an application for mail rates which suggested this sum for 52 trips a year.

It said it planned four round trips a week, however, and suggested compensation of $6.82 a mile for the second trip, $4.11 a mile for the third trip, and $2.73 a mile for the fourth trip. On this basis, annual mail payments would total between $5,000,000 and $5,750,000. The company said that without mail payments it would lose $3,500,000 on its first year's operations if it obtained an expected total of 2,500 passengers.

Sigma Xi Leader

Dr. Arthur W. Thomas
Professor of Colloid Chemistry at Columbia University

Columbia Chapter Of Sigma Xi Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Election of 97 persons, including ten faculty members, five alumni, and 82 graduate students, to the Columbia University Chapter of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific research society, is announced at the University.

Prof. Arthur W. Thomas of the Department of Chemistry was chosen President of the Chapter to succeed Prof. Harold W. Webb of the Department of Physics. Dr. Horatio B. Williams, Dalton Professor of Physiology, was named Vice President. Prof. Dana P. Mitchel of the Physics Department was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Professor Thomas, who inaugurated one of the first official courses in colloid chemistry in this country at Columbia in 1915, has been a member of the University faculty for 26 years. He is a former Chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society and of the Society's Leather and Gelatin Division. He is the originator of a chemical theory, applied in processes such as the preparation of pigments, which explains the peculiar behavior of certain metallic oxide colloids.

Membership in Sigma Xi, comparable in the scientific field to Phi Beta Kappa in the classical studies, goes only to those who have completed or nearly completed an original research project of exceptional promise.

Coogan Will Get $150,000 Out Of $4,000,000 Asked

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Jackie Coogan, who claimed he earned $4,000,000 in "The Kid" and other pictures on the silent screen, will receive only approximately $150,000 under a settlement of his accounting suit against his mother and stepfather, attorneys said March 14.

The tentative agreement lacks only the signatures of Jackie, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bernstein, and officers of Jackie Coogan Productions, Inc., and the Coogan Finance Company.

It provides that the famous child actor will get half of about $300,000; more than two-thirds of which is in real estate.

Included in addition to real estate holdings in the Hollywood and Wilshire districts of Los Angels and a San Diego County ranch, valued in all at $218,000, are stocks and bonds representing $50,000 and miscellaneous property and cash of about $32,000.

In Jackie's share will be negatives and prints of the pictures in which he attained fame, and the right of exploiting them.

Jackie brought suit last April against his mother and his stepfather, who had long been the Coogans' business manager, demanding an accounting of the $4,000,000 he claimed he had earned as a child star.

He contended his father, killed in an automobile accident, had stated his intention of establishing a trust fund out of his son's immense earnings. No such fund ever was set up he declared, and all that he received was $1,000 on his twenty-first birthday.

His mother replied that it never had been her late husband's intention or her own to give Jackie any considerable sum of money "because too much money would spoil him." She contended a minor's earnings belong wholly to his parents, and declared that of $1,300,000 Jackie had earned, much had been spent for his support during his minority.

Right Salesmen Listed As Pennsylvania Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — "Pennsylvania has had everything but the right salesman," according to Dr. Norman F. Hall, member of the Wharton School faculty, who addressed a symposium held here recently by the Chain Store Committee for Pennsylvania Prosperity.

Designed to determine the "needs of Pennsylvania," the symposium was conducted by Fred W. Johnson, Chairman of the Chain Store Committee, in the campaign to create employment by increasing consumption of Pennsylvania products.

J. D. Ross

ROCHESTER, Minn. (AP)—J. D. Ross, Bonneville, Ore., Power Administrator, who passed on March 14, was one of President Roosevelt's foremost public power advocates.

Years before the TVA and other great power developments became actualities Mr. Ross was their advocate.

Known over the Pacific Northwest as the "Father of Seattle's City Light," he became one of the Nation's leading authorities on public power.

Prior to his Bonneville appointment, he was chief consulting engineer for the power division of PWA. President Roosevelt appointed him to the SEC in 1935-1936, and named him Bonneville Administrator Oct. 10, 1937. During all this time he retained his Seattle City Light position, serving without pay.

U. S. Moves to Strengthen Solidarity of All Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Events are moving swiftly here in the erection of the Administration's projected structure of "continental solidarity." Both in regard to tangibles and intangibles it is pushing energetically ahead with its plans for linking the American nations more closely together.

Developments of the past 24 hours all directed at making the Americas a united force against both European ideas and a possible threat of European force include the following:

Introduction of formal legislation which would make the United States Government the arsenal for all Latin American armaments.

Decision on the part of the State Department to press for early Senate ratification of the 1936 treaties with Panama.

Decision on the part of all interested departments to push for construction of a new set of locks at the Panama Canal to increase its military value.

Elevation of the status of the United States diplomatic establishment at Panama to the rank of a full Embassy.

This last follows similar action in regard to Colombia and Venezuela, making a total of 9 of the 20 American republics with whom the United States exchanges full Ambassadors. By contrast there are only 11 Ambassadors among the 33 United States representatives accredited to nations outside of the American Hemisphere.

Access to Arms Market

Most dramatic of all these moves is the legislation which would give all Latin American republics access to the Navy yards where the United States builds its warships and the naval gun factories and Army arsenals where the weapons of American armed forces are forged.

Two resolutions to this end were introduced in Congress March 13—one in the Senate and one in the House. Both would extend to Latin American governments the right to purchase the products of this Government's arms manufacturing industries.

No such right has ever been granted to foreign nations before. It arises from the strong desire of this Government to become the central factor in the defense system of the Americas. United States weapons would carry with them United States military training missions. The result, in fact if not in theory, would be armies, navies, and air forces of the Latin republics all organized along United States lines and bound together by the intangible ties of similar organization and similar weapons into the skeleton of a continental military organization.

Less spectacular, but equally important, as a step towards Hemisphere solidarity are the moves made to improve relations with Panama. The pride of that strategically vital country was sorely strained by the treatment it received in the early days of construction and development of the Panama Canal. The 1936 treaties were designed to make every possible concession to the sovereignty and national self-respect of Panama compatible with the security of canal defenses.

Senate Action Needed

But the Senate has never yet seen fit to ratify the treaties. The act of accrediting a full Ambassador to Panama is calculated to assuage the hurt pride of Panamaians and perhaps also to call attention in the Senate to the extraordinary importance to any scheme of Pan-Americanism which Panama occupies.

Whether Latin republics could take extensive advantage of the opportunities which legislation would open is uncertain. United States Navy Yards are now working at capacity on the Navy's construction program, and there is some doubt in naval quarters as to the ability of the yards to undertake construction for foreign governments.

However, ordnance is considered more important than ships. Both Army and Navy officials would like to see their ordnance plants speeded to a higher production rate. Latin American orders for coast defense and antiaircraft guns would be acceptable to many of them as a means of increasing plant production. And the Latin desire for such weapons is understood to be considerably greater than for ships.

The Panama Canal question came up for debate this morning both at the White House and before the House Merchant Marine Committee. At the White House the President discussed the project for adding a third set of locks to existing installations with Harry Woodring, Secretary of War, and Clarence Ridley, Governor of the Canal Zone, and Daniel W. Bell, Director of the Budget. At the Committee hearing a proposal for a Nicaraguan Canal was criticized by most members who evidenced a general agreement with the Administration contention that more locks at Panama would be a better method of improving communication between the two oceans than building a second canal.

Boss Hague's Son Takes Up Court Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Frank Hague, Jr., 34-year-old son of the State's Democratic boss, Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, has just been given full-fledged membership in the Court of Errors and Appeals. He was sworn in here March 14 by Chancellor Luther T. Campbell in the presence of Mrs. Hague, his wife, Gov. A. Harry Moore, a group of Jersey City friends and a gathering of onlookers.

The new jurist was at first disposed to make no statement, except to say he would remain in New Jersey until the next conference of the court on March 23 when he will take his seat. Mayor Hague did not attend the ceremony. He is in Florida.

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I Am Televised

I DOUBT if anyone could possibly have known less about television than I did a few months ago. The extent of my acquaintance was the sight of oddly-shaped cameras, trying to follow the tennis finals at Wimbledon last year. I had never seen it on any screen great or small, so I don't know what the Wimbledon results were like. And, as for its technical mysteries, they ranked with, relatively, blocked marks and other things belonging to the unfathomable. I am far from suggesting that I know anything more about this side of the process than I did then; but it so happened that I came enforcedly under its visual aspect and enjoyed it so much that I am a television fan now and forever.

* * *

IT ALL BEGAN with an art exhibition, which was creating some popular interest, and a polite note, inviting me to be televised along with three or four of the most interesting pictures.

The few inquiries I made before I answered the note didn't produce much. Television seemed to be a kind of music hall entertainment on a pocket handkerchief screen, shown in the library after dinner, and I wondered vaguely how my humble and private self, even enlivened with four pictures from the exhibition, could be fitted into that, either physically or intellectually.

Neither my ignorance nor misinformation lasted long. My reply to the invitation, that I was transatlantically ready to try almost anything once, produced an immediate meeting over teacups, catalogues, and notebooks which, avoiding the technicalities, outlined my modest part in the program. A meeting at the art gallery was arranged for the purpose of selecting four pictures which would be both easy to talk about and televisionally possible, which meant simple in composition and as light as possible in color.

* * *

THE TELEVISION NET was drawing me into it gently, but firmly; and, by this time, I was not only offering no resistance—I was aiding and abetting the fisherman. So far there seemed to be no work attached to it, a definite attraction; the work, most artfully arranged, came later.

I was also acquiring a few elementary facts about the business. The program did consist partly of a vaudeville show, so I was right about something; but this came first and was followed by a screen news, much the same as in the movies, which was where I and some other temporarily notorious novices would come in. My part would last five or six minutes and would consist of a question and answer interview, with short camera references to the pictures. Would I kindly prepare a script and learn my part? For, unlike the radio, you naturally couldn't read it in front of the cameras.

The catches were beginning to appear and the work with them, but my hand had been so skillfully insinuated on to the plough that I couldn't—for the exhibition's sake, not to mention the friendly fisherman—look over my shoulder, much less backwards.

The script turned out to be a definite catch, when I got at it with the aid of two friends and a typewriter. It consumed time, paper, and refreshment before it was in any condition to be assimilated. It had to produce salient facts about the exhibition for a far-flung public. It had to deal with some of the artists concerned, and most definitely it had to describe each of the pictures at exactly the right time. The possibility of a mistake in this department sent shivers down my tyro back.

* * *

THE NIGHT CAME all too quickly. An enormous car arrived to take me up to Alexandra Palace. I lost my sense of direction at Swiss Cottage, picked it up again at The Spaniards on Hampstead Heath, and lost it again completely beyond Kenwood until we drew up in what, in the October mist, seemed more like the courtyard of a county jail than anything I could imagine just then.

A lift shot me up to a high floor and a uniformed page boy directed me to a range of theatrical dressing-rooms, one of which had my name on the door. So, evidently, I hadn't come on the wrong night.

The studio wasn't anything unusual as regards size and equipment. It would have gone into one corner of a modern movie studio, but it was big enough for television at the moment. When the big screen arrived, the studio would grow in proportion. At one end was a so-called stage, marked off but not raised, backed with scenery and curtains on which lights played from every angle low and high. The cameras faced it—much the same lethal-looking engines as I had seen at Wimbledon—only here operators, perched on drivers' seats, were busy with focusing and precision problems. Behind the cameras was the general confusion of the studio, properties and furniture waiting their turn; except that on one side a tiny stage and camera were reserved for picking up the introducer's announcements between acts, and on the other side a television screen was placed so that the staff could watch the show in miniature, if they preferred it to the actuality happening at the other end.

* * *

IF I HAD had time to get bewildered, I think I should have done; but I hadn't. Would I come and rehearse for a minute before the vaudeville show began? I stood on chalk marks and faced here and there. Cameras were trained on me, and I was invited to look so many degrees away from their eyes. Easels were set up for my four pictures, and their order and sequence were settled from the script for the last time. I prayed hard that they would be adhered to; otherwise I was undone to the world.

Everything was declared all right, and I was given half an hour to make up and amuse myself in any way I wanted to. The place was mine, so to speak, all except the stage.

I wandered off to the projection room, to watch the show on the screen. We sat within a couple of yards of it. Acrobatic roller skating went well, if restrictedly. A ukulele orchestra gave very good sound, and a singing trio were up to the average; and, although the sharpness of the focus seemed to vary at times, it was generally quite good.

Then my guide hurried me down to the studio. Evidently the hour had come. The roller-skating rink was being folded up in sections, and my easels were being set up with the pictures on them. I said good-by to my precious script, stepped up to the chalk marks and tried to pretend I had been born in a television studio.

* * *

ALL RIGHT, LET'S go! The lights came on full blaze, the cameras swung in on me, the interviewer back in the shadows began his questions and, most marvelous of all, I found myself answering without hesitation. The cameras switched from me to the easels and back again; more questions and more answers. The interviewer's voice was natural and conversational and I hoped mine was the same; my hands even found their way to my pockets, although I don't believe that showed. It suddenly came to me: "I am enjoying it. I wish it would go on." It was like a lecture, after the first shivering moments, or a play after the first applause.

Then it was all over and the audience, which had been watching the little screen, came round and said it went very well and that the pictures had come out splendidly. That is the one regret of the television performer—he can never see or hear his own show. He can watch all the others, either in the flesh or on the screen, but his own has gone out on the air tide "leaving no wrack behind."

I was followed by the "Loch Ness Monster" expert. He had written a book about it and was its protagonist and friend.

* * *

AS EACH FINISHED his turn, the group round the little screen grew and we made room for each other on the edges of property tables. Then the cameras switched to the announcer for the last time; she advertised the next program and the show was over.

Downstairs we packed ourselves into waiting cars and drove across Hampstead Heath in a mist which the London lights turned gold to the southward. The announcer introduced herself as a young Vancouver actress, whom I had seen playing as an amateur a year or two ago, and we fraternized on the glories of the Rockies and the Canadian summer.

Some day I hope I shall be doing something interesting enough to be invited again. I could only hope the far-flung audience had enjoyed it as much as I had.

E. B.

Like the Yellow Flame Of an Old Lamp

HOME at last. And it was good to have a home. It is a place where wind blows off the pine tree tops and passes over our house. We smell pine fragrance in the winter wind there. It is a lonely place. It is desolate. But it is home. And it is good to have a home on a little piece of land. . . . It is good to hear the chickens cackle and see the wrens coming back each year to build in the smoke house. It is good to hear the martins building in a box in early spring. And, best of all, it is good to see the hollyhocks blooming in the front yard.

I still like to see the fields of corn and hear the blades rustle in the wind. These things make a home. The pumpkins in the field, the hay stacked on the hill. . . .

There are scenes where we live now that I have not forgotten. The white clouds drifting high above the pines. The radiance left after sundowns over the black oak ridges. There is the tall grass and the sassafras sprouts rustled by the wind. The friendly pine-tree fingers greet one. . . . There is something about the floating of white clouds above pines and sun flares behind the oak trees. There is something to it that leaves an image . . . like the yellow flame of an old lamp, it flickers often but will not go out.—From "Beyond Dark Hills," by JESSE STUART. (New York: Dutton.)

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WIND-SWEPT CORN": *A Line Engraving by Stanley Anderson*

MR. STANLEY ANDERSON, A.R.A., R.E., is one of the few English artists at present working in the exacting medium of steel engraving.

Mr. Anderson is a native of Bristol and, such being the case, one might have expected him to be chiefly occupied with ships and the sea. But for the most part he takes his subjects from the contemporary life of the working people; the man selling roast chestnuts in the street, or the motley assemblage to be seen in any of the public libraries. Especially pleasing are his scenes from rural life, which he views with minute care and scrupulous accuracy, whether he may be engrossed with men making hurdles or, as in this instance, with laborers cutting by hand wheat that has been laid by the wind.

"Prepare ye the way of the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prophet Isaiah left in his writings a certain message from God, deeply significant to every human being. "Prepare ye the way of the Lord," he cried (Isaiah 40:3) to those who seemed unable to comprehend his teachings about the divine Being, or his prophecy concerning the promised Messiah. "Make straight in the desert a highway for our God," he urged.

Then, as if he realized the preparation necessary in human consciousness before men were ready to receive the Messiah, he said prophetically (Isaiah 40:4), "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low: and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain." But it was hundreds of years before the world was ready to receive Jesus, who disclosed for all nations the Christ, Truth.

Christian Science, which is the same truth our Master taught, today shows its students how essential it is for each one to prepare "the way of the Lord" in his own consciousness, or, in other words, to make himself mentally ready to receive good. Good can no more enter a consciousness unfit to receive it than can light pour into a room through fast-drawn shades.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, proved, in her wide and varied experience with many so-called types of human character, that although "the way of the Lord"—the acknowledgment and humble acceptance of Truth—may have to be laid through the veriest desert of barren, material thinking, Love can accomplish even this.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 61), Mrs. Eddy, echoing Isaiah's words, points out that "every valley of sin must be exalted, and every mountain of selfishness be brought low, that the highway of our God may be prepared in Science." Perhaps these words may seem unreasonable to someone who has heard that Christian Science heals the sick, but who has not as yet learned that something is required of him who would receive healing. However, Isaiah's words, analyzed in the light of Christian Science, show the fairness and necessity of spiritual preparation for healing.

"The crooked shall be made straight," said Isaiah. Obviously he was referring to a mistaken state of thought, to a false, warped concept of God and man, which must be dispelled by the power of Christ, Truth, before one can be fully receptive to the great good which is present for all. Any mental deviation from absolute Truth, any detour from the highway of divine Principle, is a "crooked" place in one's consciousness, and a pitfall to progress. Refusing to think evil or to speak evil, shunning pettiness in word and deed, resolutely claiming the real man's good and happy state of being, even in the face of seemingly contradictory evidence, and continuing this consistently, will do much toward making the crooked straight in our thought. It should be clear that one cannot receive good in its fullest and sweetest measure while mortal beliefs obstruct the way.

The first steps to be taken in preparing oneself to receive healing are willingness to receive, willingness to obey the divine injunctions embodied in the teachings of Jesus, and willingness to follow lovingly in the human footsteps pointed out by those who have, through many years, found them to be correct, wise, and helpful. Also, in receiving the tender ministrations of Christian Science, one will find himself striding forward more rapidly if he devotes sufficient hours to the inspirational study of its textbook and the Bible, in order intelligently to acquaint himself with the truths of this Science. Since divine Love requires that each individual must ultimately work out his own salvation, one cannot begin too soon to depend, insofar as possible, on his own righteous efforts along spiritual lines. God supports and blesses every such effort.

In sincerely endeavoring to make the "rough places plain," we discover that we must obliterate every unloving thought or motive which might rankle inwardly and grow into perceptible unkindness. The vengeful attitude which longs to see an erring brother "get what he deserves" is far removed from the gentle counsel to "love thy neighbour as thyself" (Matthew 22:39). A tendency to feel that we have been slighted or offended; indifference toward the feelings or welfare of others; intolerance; a selfish desire to hold the spotlight by constantly bidding for attention or sympathy on one pretext or another—all these are indicative of "rough places." The remedy is found in giving forth more love, and still more—a continual outpouring of it—regardless of whether or not it seems to be appreciated or even acknowledged.

It is not infrequent to find persons who have turned in desperation to Christian Science as a last resort and have been healed instantly of grievous ills. Such persons may not appear to have made much spiritual preparation in order to receive healing, but indeed they have probably done a great deal. For one thing, they have largely abandoned their faith in material means, and have turned trustingly to divine Mind. Secondly, they are humble, and eager to do their part in bringing about the healing. And thirdly, they have honestly acknowledged God as a power for good, and are willing to accept His help.

Is not this preparation? Such a clearing away of mental underbrush opens in one's consciousness a gateway through which Truth enters triumphantly "with healing in his wings."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish)

Pigeons

A RIPPLE sunnily divides the morning
and glimmers beyond sight.

Could it have been your wings, Olympic beggars
now feasting upon height,

tended by winds and waited on by sunlight,
that yesterday swooped low

faithful to crumbs, and closed around my shoulders
familiarly as snow?

ANN LEHMANN

"Ban Herrens Vej"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

PROFETEN Esajas skænkede os i sine Skrifter et Budskab fra Gud, som har den dybeste Betydning for hvert et menneskeligt Væsen. "Ban Herrens Vej", raabte han (Esajas's Bog 40:3) til alle dem, som syntes ude af Stand til at forstaa hans Lære om det guddommelige Væsen eller hans Profeti om den forjættede Messias. "Jævn i det øde Land en Højvej for vor Gud", formanede han.

Som om han klart erkendte den Forberedelse, der krævedes i Menneskers Bevidsthed, før de var rede til at tage imod Messias, sagde han profetisk (Esajas's Bog 40:4): "Hver Dal skal højnes, hvert Bjerg, hver Høj skal sænkes, bakket Land blive fladt og Fjældvæg til Slette." Men Hundreder af Aar hengik, før Verden var rede til at tage imod Jesus, som aabenbarede Kristus, Sandheden, for alle Folkeslag.

Kristen Videnskab, som er den samme Sandhed, vor Mester lærte, viser i vor Tid dem, der studerer den, hvor vigtigt det er for hver og en af os at bane "Herrens Vej" i vor egen Bevidsthed, eller med andre Ord gøre os selv mentalt rede til at tage imod det gode. Det gode kan lige saa lidt trænge ind i en Bevidsthed, der er uskikket til at tage imod det, som Lyset kan strømme ind i en Stue gennem nedrullede Gardiner.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, beviste i sine vidtstrakte og højst forskelligartede Erfaringer med mange saakaldte menneskelige Karaktertyper, at skønt "Herrens Vej"—en Erkendelse og ydmyg Modtagelse af Sandheden—maaske maa føres gennem en fuldstændig Ørken af gold, materiel Tænkning, kan Kærlighed dog ogsaa fuldbyrde dette.

I Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 61), gentager Mrs. Eddy Esajas's Ord og indskærper, at "hver Syndens Dal maa højnes, og hvert Selviskhedens Bjerg skal sænkes, at vor Guds Vej kan banes i Videnskaben". Disse Ord vil maaske lyde urimelige for en og anden, der har hørt, at Kristen Videnskab helbreder de syge, men endnu ikke forstaaet, at der kræves noget af den, der ønsker at modtage Helbredelse. Esajas's Ord, analyseret i Lyset af Kristen Videnskab, viser imidlertid det rimelige og nødvendige i en aandelig Forberedelse til Helbredelse.

"Bakket Land skal blive fladt", sagde Esajas. Han tænkte uden Tvivl her paa en fejlagtig Tankegang, et falsk, forvrænget Begreb om Gud og Menneske, som maatte fordrives ved Kristi, Sandhedens, Kraft, før et Menneske kan blive heltud modtagelig for alt det uendelig gode, der venter paa alle. Hvilken som helst mental Afvigelse fra absolut Sandhed, hver Omvej borte fra guddommelig Princips Vej, er et "bakket" Sted i vor Bevidsthed og en Hindring for Fremgang. At afstaa fra onde Tanker og onde Ord, undgaa Smaalighed i Ord og Gerning, resolut at hævde det virkelige Menneskes gode og lykkelige Væren, selv over for tilsyneladende Beviser for det modsatte, en konsekvent Gennemførelse heraf vil i høj Grad hjælpe med at gøre bakket Land fladt i vor Tanke. Det maa staa os klart, at vi ikke kan modtage det gode i fuldeste og rigeste Maal, saa længe dødelige Begreber spærrer Vejen.

De første Skridt, vi maa tage i vor Forberedelse til at kunne tage imod Helbredelse, er Villighed til at tage imod, Villighed til at adlyde de guddommelige Befalinger, der indeholdes i Jesu Lære, og Villighed til kærligt at følge i de menneskelige Fodspor, der anvises os af dem, som gennem mange Aar har set deres Ufejlbarlighed og Visdom og Nytte. Naar vi tager imod Kristen Videnskabs kærlige Hjælp, vil vi se, hvor langt hurtigere Fremskridt vi kan gøre ved at anvende tilstrækkelig Tid paa det inspirerende Studium af dens Lærebog og Bibelen for med Forstand at gøre sig bekendt med Sandhederne i denne Videnskab. Da guddommelig Kærlighed kræver, at hvert Menneske til syvende og sidst maa udarbejde sin egen Frelse, kan vi ikke hurtigt nok begynde at stole saa vidt muligt paa vor egen retsindige Stræben i aandelig Retning. Gud understøtter og velsigner hver saadan Stræben.

Naar vi alvorligt prøver paa at gøre "Fjældvæg til Slette", vil det blive os klart, at vi maa udslette hver ukærlig Tanke eller Motiv, som maaske vil vinde Styrke i os og vokse frem til synlig Ukærlighed. En hævngerrig Indstilling, som længes efter at se sin Broder med hans Fejl "faa Løn som forskyldt", er dybt adskilt fra det milde Bud om at "elske din Næste som dig selv" (Matthæus-Evangeliet 22:39). Tendens til at føle sig tilsidesat eller krænket, Ligegyldighed over for andres Følelser og Velfærd, Mangel paa Overbærenhed, selvisk Ønske om at tiltrække sig Opmærksomhed ved stadig at kræve Hensyn eller Sympati under det ene eller det andet Paaskud—alle disse Ting peger hen imod "Fjældvæggen". Lægemidlet findes i at give mere Kærlighed til andre, mere og mere—en stadig Strøm af Kærlighed—uden Hensyn til, om det tilsyneladende værdsættes eller ej, eller overhovedet erkendes.

Man finder ikke sjældent Mennesker, der i Fortvivlelse har søgt til Kristen Videnskab som en sidste Tilflugt og har fundet øjeblikkelig Helbredelse for alvorlige Sygdomme. Det kan maaske se ud, som disse Mennesker ikke har gjort større aandelig Forberedelse for at modtage Helbredelse, men i Virkeligheden har de maaske ikke gjort saa helt lidt. De har i al Fald for største Delen opgivet deres Tillid til materielle Midler og har i Fortrøstning vendt sig til guddommeligt Sind. For det andet higer de i Ydmyghed efter at gøre deres Del til at hidføre Helbredelse. Og for det tredje har de ærligt erkendt Gud som det godes Magt og er rede til at tage imod Hans Hjælp.

Er ikke dette Forberedelse? En saadan Udrensning af mentalt Krat aabner i vor Bevidsthed en Port, hvorigennem Sandheden holder sit Triumftog "med Lægedom under sine Vinger".

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Afternoon of a Painter

IT WAS an old sleepy town in Minnesota. Far up on a hill overlooking the river stood a deserted house, crumbling and open to the wind and rain that came through its falling roof. The grasses grew high and heavy around it, crowding close, as if to say: "We're here. We won't go away and leave you."

Beneath a maple tree that leaned against the porch, we ate our sandwiches and drank cold milk from the same bottle. The birds were excited over guests. They came close to see, disbelieving, and then flew back to tell their families and neighbors. Except the woodpecker. He disliked us immensely and told us so all afternoon, over and over again, harshly crying and hammering on an old tree-trunk.

* * *

ON THE SAGGING porch of the old house we sat and painted, while a breeze from the river below ruffled our hair and the old house leaned over us to see what we were doing, every window gaping wide. Each hour a bell with a velvet voice sent its deep tone through the still air, and its echoes died away softly down the hill. All afternoon the plink, plink, of blows upon some distant anvil mingled with the cries of children playing in the sunshine. A wagon creaked slowly up the hill. A man with a hoe walked stiffly down the hill, his footsteps muffled through the heated air.

Into our pictures we painted the fresh green yellow of spring leaves, quivering timidly against the gray trunks of old trees. Shadows lay like deeps pools over the thirsty ground. Quiet and clear, they patterned the earth and bit sharply into the sunlight that ventured near. Gently the long fingers of light slid over the roofs of the houses and along the doorsteps, loving them, lingering over each board, worn and warped, as though it were loath to leave.

From a red house far below us came a figure, walking heavily through the deep shadows about the door and into the glare of light that struck across her uplifted face. Gray and white, a woman loomed against the pump. She stooped, and rhythmically a red elbow went up and down while the pump squealed harshly and a thin stream of water leaped into a battered pail. Back she went, with the pail banging against her knees, from sunlight to shadow, not knowing how beautiful she was against the terra-cotta house, not knowing how we held our breath while the shadows received her and led her gently through the doorway.

* * *

QUICK! QUICK! MAKE the brushes fly. Load them heavily with all the sweet warmth, the music of activity that rises from the streets of the old town. Let them say to everyone:—"Here is a perfect afternoon. Here every moment was rounded and golden, and we tried to set them down and bring them to you as a gift." Pong! Pong! Pong! Pong! The bell hurries us with its slow voice. Swiftly, the brushes and paints are packed away. A last nibble at the sandwiches. "Finish the chocolate. Here, one more piece for you." And, in another minute, there is only the old house with the plaster slipping from the walls and shadows swallowing the sunshine.

J. H. DE L.

Not an Agricultural Machine

THE first time I talked with the Seigneur, the day of the show, I asked him a lot of questions. I came to the subject of automobiles, and while explaining that Sark law prohibited motors from travel on Sark roads he told me an amusing story in which he had figured as innocent victim. It appears that the island had ordered a stone-crusher, for use in road-mending. On a rainy day it was deposited on the wharf, and a long debate started as to how it could be hauled up to the top of the hill. At least ten horses would be required for the task, but Sark horses have not been trained to pull together in large numbers, and at the turns the strain would all come on the last pair. . . . When volunteers were called for, men who would loan their horses for the purpose, no one stepped forward.

The rain increased, and it seemed as though the machine would be rusted beyond recognition before a solution could be found. At that point Mr. Hathaway appeared on the scene. They told him of their difficulty. "That's easy," he said. "Just wait a minute and I'll get my tractor. We'll have it up the hill in no time!" Faces brightened for a moment, then a Constable reminded him of the law.

"Hold on," said the Seigneur, "there's another law which says that agricultural machinery may be hauled on Sark roads by a tractor." That swung the argument into new channels, and started a debate as to whether a stone-crusher was actually an agricultural machine. "Yes," said half the crowd; "No," said the other half; and there seemed no way to decide this point. Then Mr. Hathaway had a brilliant idea. "Let's get the machine up the hill and under cover," he suggested. "Then we can go on with the argument."

He brought down his tractor, the Constables helped couple it to the machine, and in a short time it was safely stowed away. It was at that point that Mr. Hathaway had a nasty shock, for the Constables arrested him for violating traffic laws. They took him to the court of which he is nominal head, and he was solemnly fined 2s. 6d. Apparently a stone-crusher is NOT an agricultural machine—in Sark, at any rate.—From "Golden Guernsey," by ALFRED S. CAMPBELL. (New York: David Kemp.)

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Medical 'Catechism' Shows Faults in Insurance System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In its critical study of proposed Federal compulsory sickness insurance, the American Medical Association has pointed out objections to compulsory medication in a "Catechism."

A few extracts dealing with the lowering of medical standards forecast by the American Medical Association follow:

Preventive Medicine: "Even the most enthusiastic advocates of insurance admit that sickness insurance has done little to develop or encourage measures for the prevention of disease. The insurance practitioner is too hurried and is held too closely by restrictions imposed by administrators to give much attention to preventive work. Such preventive work is more extensive, reaches a larger percentage of the population and is better supported by the general public and the medical profession in the United States than in countries having compulsory sickness insurance."

Effect of insurance on the medical profession: "Economically its first effect in many countries was to increase somewhat the incomes of physicians whose practice was largely confined to the low income classes. Many patients who had hitherto paid nothing for medical care now had something paid for them through insurance.

"Later, in most systems, the income of physicians in insurance practice was reduced and at the same time the field for private practice had become so contracted that the total average of income was lower. Almost any system would have improved the conditions of English physicians where 'medical clubs' prevailed.

Abuses in Club System

"The members of these clubs paid a few cents weekly or monthly for which physicians agreed to give a sort of medical care. One of the arguments for insurance was that it would abolish the abuses of the 'clubs,' but these are now returning on a large scale in spite of insurance, and bringing nearly all the old abuses with them.

"In England, where only the actual worker and not his dependents are covered by insurance, the average income of panel physicians from insurance is little over $2,000 a year, out of which he must pay the expenses of his practice. These physicians still have some private practice, but proposals now being considered to extend that system will further restrict this field of independent private practice.

"The panel physician is paid a little over $2 per person annually and must therefore have approximately 1,000 persons on his panel in order to receive $2,000. Payment for physicians under the English system is generally considered to be better than under any other system. The number of persons per physician in the United States is a little over 800."

Wilmington 'Gangs' of Boys Work Out Democracy Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 15—A key to a vacant store has opened a "laboratory of democracy" here to turn boys to citizenship. The store was rented by the Young Men's Christian Association and the key turned over to the east side "street gangs." It became their clubroom, with no adult supervision, five months ago.

"It was frankly an experiment," David H. Creighton, director of the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Division, said. "They are actually living through the problems of democracy. Our next step is to make them appreciate it fully."

The goal—to make the youths better their neighborhood—is already being achieved, he added, and from the laboratory comes word to parents, teachers, and youth leaders:

"Lift your dictatorship—supervision—wherever possible, if youngsters are to become more capable citizens."

The Y. M. C. A. equipped the club with games, chairs, tables and a stove. The "gangs" are the "Eighth Streeters" and "Seventh Streeters," youngsters living in an old section of Wilmington settled by the Swedes 300 years ago.

The first few days were anarchy and confusion, and then immediately the club snagged against its first "dictatorship" — a rule of muscle. Older boys—youths of 20 and more—disregarding the rights of others—walked into the club at will. It was special privilege against which the younger boys knew it was hopeless to fight. The dictatorship ended when the older group realized that its interests were far different, and withdrew on its own volition. The older boys are now going to the "Y"—instead of to the club.

But still democracy would not work, "until we discovered that we were to blame," Mr. Creighton continued. "We had told the boys that no adults would supervise the club; but we had appointed boys who would head each group, and boys will recognize only the authority they designate themselves."

When elections were held, the "Y" appointees were overthrown, but each of the former "presidents" surrendered to majority will.

Democracy has now been established by a couple of "gangs," numbering upward of 50 together. One of the forces winning through, Mr. Creighton said, was that underprivilege spelled itself into the greater asset, resourcefulness.

"Club meetings have never lacked for ideas and initiative," he continued. "Rather, the problem has been to achieve compromise. They are doing that now, and I believe that more verbal fights have meant fewer fist fights. The boys imposed their own rules and restrictions, for they found that having an organization meant having laws. In short, they learned that group control means that the freedom of one is limited by the rights of others. Our opportunity is to help them see what their town and Nation's laws are for."

The young "democrats" now permit a girls' group, also self-formed, to use the clubroom one night a week and to go to the early show of a weekly motion picture given by the "Y" in Old Swedes Parish House. Dr. Donald Hull and Dr. William Burke, research chemists, are advisers for the two groups, coming to the club once a week upon invitation of the boys. Mrs. Hull is leading the girls' unit in handicraft work.

The laboratory, Mr. Creighton said, exploded the notion ability to make democracy work is a matter of knowledge or intelligent quotient. "It isn't," he declared. "It's a matter of giving in to someone else, and of reconciling all emotions."

Two Plead Guilty To Multiple Voting

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Two persons who previously pleaded innocent to charges of fraudulent voting brought by an extraordinary Grand Jury investigating alleged vote irregularities in Albany county March 13 changed their pleas to guilty.

They were Thomas Patrick Grogan, 52, indicted for quadruple registration and voting in 1937 and quintuple registration and triple voting in 1938, and Mrs. Pauline Becker, 36, indicted twice for double registration and double voting in 1937 and 1938.

Supreme Court Justice John MacCrate, presiding over the investigation ordered by Governor Lehman, set March 22 as the date for sentencing.

The Grand Jury, since it began deliberations last December, has returned 42 indictments against approximately 30 persons, 11 of whom have pleaded guilty. Eight persons have received sentences.

At Home in Sussex

Honoré Morrow

Mrs. Morrow Views England With No Malice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Honoré Morrow's England is not the same as Margaret Halsey's England depicted in "With Malice Toward Some" (Simon and Schuster). Mrs. Morrow, in spite of being a very literary person and the author of 25 books, does not know how to spell the word malice.

To be sure, when she came home to the United States a few weeks ago on a visit she remarked that she is "as hopelessly, solidly, completely American as the Bunker Hill Monument." But Mrs. Morrow is going back to England the latter part of March to her house in Brixham, Devon, because she has spent six happy years there and loves it. England to her "is the most civilized country in the world; they leave you alone."

Mrs. Morrow's affection for England is something of long standing, a very real thing which sent her to Devon planning to spend a few months there. She put her two young daughters in the village school, the only thatched-roof cottage in Brixham. One day Felicia came home on a crusade. The cottage was to be torn down and her mother just had to save it—"save it for England," she said.

Restoration

Felicia, it appeared, understood her mother very well, and the cottage promptly became Morrow property. In the intervening time a process of restoration has been going on, the tearing down of walls revealing a thirteenth-century red sandstone fireplace, a hooded fifteenth-century one, and a very old iron-studded door. Something which took longer and plenty of consultation, was the re-thatching—whether to use wheat straw, two feet thick, which will last for 50 years, or reed straw, two feet thick, which will last for 80 years, and has been known to endure for 85 years.

In the meantime other things have been torn down, less tangible things than walls and thatch, revealing new mental doors, and a new center, or hearth, of the mind.

Devon Etiquette

Among other things Mrs. Morrow has learned to love England. The little Devon village is now home to her. She has acquired a local couple, presumably to look after the house, but their chief concern is to see that she observes all the rules of Devon etqiuette. She has become president of the village literary society, and in fact has declined some American invitations she really wanted to accept, in order to go back to Brixham to speak before the society.

Being a serious-minded person, Mrs. Morrow is not merely vacationing in the United States. She is finishing a short serial on her mother's father, who was a friend of Daniel Webster, and getting ready to start a book about her father's father, who was a circuit rider in Ohio.

Author! Author!

* * *

There is another visitor from England in New York City, this one an Englishman, Eric Ambler, here too for the American publication of a book, "Cause for Alarm" (Knopf). Mr. Ambler writes about the spies he has known. And he has a great interest in setting spies in their proper place in the world.

They don't, they really don't go about crackling with secret papers, he explained to this columnist. The simple reason being that there are so few secret papers these days that matter in international politics. They don't take pictures of fortifications; instead they visit them like other trippers on a holiday and memorize any little details that would interest their government. And they never tie their victims up in a chair, thereby giving them an opportunity to get out of the mess.

The really able spy today, according to Mr. Ambler, and he quotes from those he knows, is apt to be a trained engineer, certainly a man with a business which gives him a credible reason for living in an alien country, and for communicating outside it. Furthermore, he probably spies for a country other than that of his own nationality. And he doesn't make such a lot of money out of it, the days of plush salaries for spying having vanished.

Mr. Ambler never really intended to be a writer of spy stories. In the days when he was winning chemistry honors, he planned books on the serious side of international politics. But in the very brief years since then he has tried the occupations of engineering, actor, song writer, advertising man, publicity representative for a notion picture star, and co-worker with Alexander Korda on English films. All of which gives him quite a fund of knowledge for his present occupation.

Marjorie Shuler

West Virginia Settles Its First Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—West Virginia is marking 'paid-in-full' on a debt of $14,562,867.16, which the western Commonwealth, carved out of the Old Dominion in 1861, owed to the mother State.

The whole story might go back even farther than the confusion of the war between the States, although legally the debt dated from that time, for earlier history reveals that Augusta County, Virginia, one time extended to the Mississippi River, the Great Lakes, and down to the Tennessee line, and thus embraced not only what is now West Virginia, but six other states wholly or in part.

However, the settlement of the 'Virginia debt' dates back only three quarters of a century when the partition of Virginia was being discussed in the Wheeling convention.

This convention assembled on May 13, 1861, with delegates present who had been chosen in 25 counties at secret assemblages or mass meetings.

A new State was born. The convention, however, passed an ordinance that it should assume a just share of the debts of Virginia which had been contracted before Jan. 1, 1861.

The mother State had not been niggardly with public works. The James River and Kanawha canals had been built; various railroads in eastern Virginia had been aided by the State, and to a less extent bridges and turnpikes had added to the debt.

When the first West Virginia constitution was adopted the proposals of the Wheeling convention were forgotten, and no specific method of determining the 'equitable proportion' of the new State's share in the debt was set forth.

By 1906 the controversy reached the Supreme Court of the United States when Virginia filed suit to recover from certificate holders the amount of the West Virginia certificates, and the Court named Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, as master to investigate and report.

He rejected Virginia's claim that apportionment of the debt should be based on area and population, and also the contention of West Virginia that it should be based on benefits derived. (The new State denied it had benefitted and records of the Legislature for 25 years show resolutions that West Virginia owed none of the Virginia debt.)

Master Littlefield reasoned that if the states had remained united the debt would have been paid by direct taxation. On this basis, West Virginia, having 23½ per cent of the total property on Jan. 1, 1861 should pay $7,182,507.46 of the debt as it stood on that date.

On March 4, 1939 the West Virginia Legislature met in joint session, and with celebrating concelled the last of this State's obligation to Virginia.

The present Governor, Homer A. Holt, invited former Gov. John J. Cornwell to be present, for it was just 22 years ago that under his administration Virginia went before the United States Supreme Court to press for a mandamus to direct West Virginia to lay levies to satisfy a court judgment then amounting to $14,562,867.16.

A stay on that issue was obtained—and Governor Cornwell pointed out in his address to the joint session that there was "left undecided the constitutional question of whether the Court could enforce a judgment against a state."

Governor Holt pointed out that payment greatly aided West Virginia credit rating among the State. For today the levies have been laid—the debt is paid, and at the end of the West Virginia fiscal year on July 1, 1939 a controversy which has engendered heated argument will be settled for good and all.

'Thank Your Congressman,' Advises Union League Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Here's good news for Congressmen, besieged by lobbyists and swamped with letters from constituents who want something: The veteran Union League Club of Chicago is starting a campaign to get voters to write encouraging letters to their spokesman in Washington instead of the begging variety.

Whenever a Senator or a representative votes in the interest of the American tradition, write him a friendly letter of approval, pleads the Union League Club. It will make the men in Washington feel closer to the interests of their own people, and less buffetted by pressure groups and political insiders, says its special committee, formed as part of its national "American, Wake Up" campaign.

Union League members got the idea for this new effort when they formed intimate contacts with congressmen in their civic campaign last year. They found legislators in Washington isolated from their districts as a result of the pressure applied to them, according to the committee report.

"Too much of their mail is of the begging variety, and congressmen lose faith in the constructive interest of the citizen in what they are doing," said W. A. McSwain, reporting for the committee. "They also get floods of mail from organizations pleading for some special current interest." But nice, friendly letters that come spontaneously from people who are just citizens, interested in their country—where are they? Mostly lacking, the committee finds.

The method for encouraging members of Congress recommended by the committee, is simple. When a Senator or a Representative takes a constructive attitude on some public policy, write him a courteous note of commendation. That's all.

50-Cent Bond Issue Gives Club Impetus

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—When youthful William Leedy of Jefferson City visited the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank his uncle, a vice-president, told him all about bond issues.

That gave him an idea. He would float a bond issue of his own for the Democratic Club of Jefferson City, which he organized recently among the younger set.

The club needed 35 cents for a record book and pencils, William's uncle, H. Gavin Leedy, purchased the entire issue at a premium price of 42 cents.

The collateral—serious intentions of the club and faith in the future of Missouri—seemed a little vague, so William agreed on a maturity payment of 50 cents.

N.Y. WORLD'S FAIR OPENS APRIL 30

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April 21 • May 19 • June 16

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND
May 5 • June 3, 30

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD
May 12 • June 9 • July 7

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL
April 28 • May 26 • June 23

MONT SHIPS
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June 28 • July 22 • Aug. 15

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1939

*The model illustrated is the Buick SPECIAL model 41 four-door touring sedan $996 delivered at Flint, Mich.**

WE'RE talking about that friend of yours who owns a 1939 Buick—

You've heard plenty from him, naturally, about the fresh-as-the-morning-breeze *styling* of his taut and trim new Buick—and the way it perks abody up just to look it over!

You've listened while he sang the praise of a ride that's like a lullaby—soft and gentle as a tender touch, but poised, sure, unwavering—steady in cross-wind or at speed.

No doubt you've sensed his joy at those eight eager Dynaflash cylinders, that need only the gentlest sort of hint to hike you straight to the forefront—and the snug and reassuring steadiness of this stable stepper's gait!

All of which is well and good, but has your good friend told you this:

...That Buick's *prices* are easily the *lowest* prices for the value you'll find anywhere on automobile row?

...That this far-ranging great-hearted eight—with all the sky-larking life those extra cylinders give it—*still* costs less than some sixes!

...That factory list figures run anywhere from $51 to $102 less than a year ago—and that they buy worlds more in self-banking Knee-Action, Handishift transmission, 15% softer BuiCoil Springing, visibility stepped up as much as 412 square inches, any number of so-called "extras" such as the Flash-Way direction signal?

If he hasn't, it's plainly time to get dollars-and-cents figures on what the model of your choice will cost *delivered* in your driveway!

That will prove, we think, that this shining star is *in your reach* — so why should you be without it?

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★ DYNAFLASH VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE ★ BUICOIL TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING ★ GREATER VISIBILITY ★ HANDISHIFT TRANSMISSION ★ ROOMIER UNISTEEL BODY BY FISHER ★ TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE ★ TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES ★ CROWN SPRING CLUTCH ★ "CATWALK-COOLING" ★ OPTIONAL REAR AXLE GEAR RATIOS ★ FLASH-WAY DIRECTION SIGNAL ★ SELF-BANKING KNEE-ACTION FRONT SPRINGING
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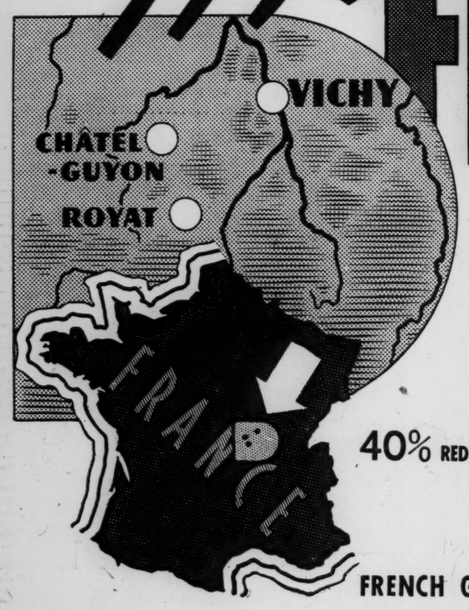

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FRENCH GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1939

Pupils Help Students In Music Study

Democratizing of music is emphasized as educators confer on art problems of today.

From subway and street car this morning troops of boys and girls came pouring into Boylston and Arlington Streets with violins and trumpets and cornets and French horns on their way to participate in the sixth biennial meeting of the Eastern Music Educators Conference, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Statler.

Before the Conference closes on Friday thousands of high school and college students in New England will have performed before the music teachers of the Eastern States, in clinics intended to give the instructors in public schools a better understanding of present day problems in music education.

Expressing gratification at the progress which music is making in the school curriculum, F. Colwell Conklin of Larchmont, N. Y., President of the Conference and Supervisor of Music in Mamaroneck, N. Y., said, "Serious and light music are both important, and I have not the slightest fear of any danger to our serious music, for good music will always outlive the other. The students are interested in both, and I don't think we need to worry about them."

Musical Understanding

Modern youth, he added, are listening to music with a better understanding than their parents had, on the whole; they follow the concerts of the great musicians; they bring clippings of musical criticism to the classroom, and are as a group as familiar with names such as Flagstad and Tibbett as only the privileged few were in a previous generation.

The democratizing of music was emphasized by Louis W. Curtis, who is President of the Music Educators National Conference and Director of Music for the Schools of Los Angeles, Calif.

"It is natural," he said, discussing the popularity of "swing" compositions, "to expect young people to be interested in the musical expression of our present day life. And we don't want them to be musical snobs. Let them enjoy the popular type of music in its proper relationship to life outside the school. We are bringing children up to be not only music producers but also music consumers, and I think one of our chief duties is to provide the bleacher music lovers with sufficient education."

Music Teaching Advances

He added that there had been a definite advance in music teaching in the schools during the past decade and that there was increased interest in bringing music to the rank and file.

Singing to full capacity but obtaining first a proper foundation of vocal technique was recommended by Alfred Spouse, in a conversation preceding a class which he conducted, using the High School Glee Club of Newton, Mass. He is Director of Music at Rochester, N. Y., where he is at present also an instructor in the Eastman School of Music. In Rochester, he said, at least 1,500 young people from the senior high schools, who are studying vocal work as distinct from choral singing, give up their Saturday mornings for classroom work, and the interest in music is increasing all the time.

Difficulties arise, he stated, in attempting to do things which are beyond the singer's capacity, although the old-fashioned theory about waiting to reach a certain age before singing had been exploded. Under proper guidance, in his opinion, they should sing as early as possible, but he would prefer to have them stay out of grand opera, for example, until they were at least 25.

A feature of oustanding interest tomorrow afternoon will be a discussion of youth and today's music, with A. Walter Kramer, composer and critic, acting as chairman, and Roy Harris, composer, and Fred Waring of "Waring's Pennsylvanians" participating.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Threatening weather this afternoon, turning to rain during early tonight, continuing into early Thursday forenoon; warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in middle or lower 30's colder Thursday afternoon and Thursday night; fresh to strong southeasterly winds, probably gales off the coast, shifting to westerly.

Maine: Snow tonight turning to rain late tonight or Thursday morning; rising temperature tonight and in the east and central portions Thursday; colder Thursday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow changing to rain and warmer tonight; Thursday light rain changing to snow and colder.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight probably ending in the east portion Thursday morning; snow flurries in the west portion Thursday; warmer tonight, colder Thursday and Thursday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight probably ending Thursday morning and warmer tonight; colder Thursday and Thursday night.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast winds becoming strong and reaching gale force tonight, shifting to west or northwest Thursday morning. Overcast weather with rain over south portion and rain or snow over north portion tonight and rain Thursday morning except near Sandy Hook.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	23	Minneapolis	6	6
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	24	22	New York	34	34
Denver	26	22	Norfolk	50	42
Kansas City	24	20	Philadelphia	36	34
Los Angeles	52	52	St. Louis	28	28
Miami	60	62	San Francisco	50	50
			Washington	40	40

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 15.
B—Minimum, March 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:37 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Thursday, 7:55 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:20 p. m.

Debate Veterans' Rights

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent at Hearing

Top left: Joel Miller, past commander, Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars. Top right: Henry R. Atkinson, President Massachusetts Civic League. Lower left: Donald A. Hobart, former associate member Board Veterans Appeal. Lower right: Mrs. Barbara Marx, chairman Civil Commission Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Governor Seems Against State Jobholders as Trustees

Persons holding state positions will be barred from appointments as trustees of state institutions, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall indicated last night.

The Governor revealed that he had received the resignations of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan and David J. McCarthy as trustees of the Tewksbury State Hospital. Mrs. O'Riordan is director of registration in the State Department of Civil Service, while Mr. McCarthy is assistant director in the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the State Department of Public Utilities.

Asked if these resignations meant that he was instituting a new policy of barring state employees from trusteeships, the Governor answered: "Do you think they should?"

Meanwhile, the Governor, in answer to questions, stated he knew that six employees of the State Appellate Tax Board have been notified of their dismissal. Two of them are appointees of former Gov. James M. Curley, while the remaining four were appointed by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

The Hurley men dropped are former Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, legal assistant to the board; and Joseph T. Lynch, close friend of the former Governor, secretary of the board for nearly two years; former Representative Thomas H. Carr, legal assistant, and Michael R. Burns, friend of the Governor and clerk of the board.

The Curley men ousted are Morton H. Burdick of Springfield, former member of the Executive Council, made legal assistant during the last days of the Curley administration, and John J. McGrath of Boston, former Boston City Councilor, a clerk.

Purple Finches Need Human Friends

Perhaps they are just outside your window too. We mean the purple finches. If so, you are seeing something most unusual. For bird lovers all around Boston are reporting their presence in great flocks. Literally thousands have swept down upon the landscape, especially in the suburban towns.

The males have bright red crests and a good deal of red mixed with brown down their backs, with a dash of ruby atop and under their tails. The females are about the size of fox sparrows and may be readily mistaken for sparrows, for they are striped and speckled with brown.

The one-year-olds are similar in marking to the females. They usually move northward about this time of year, but seldom in such quantities as to cause wonder, as now.

Bird lovers everywhere are exchanging experiences concerning them, for their poignant need of food makes them very tame, even insistent at bird restaurants. Give them sunflower seed, plenty of it, and wild-bird seed such as can be bought at seed stores and from nurserymen. They need a supply of sand, too, and water to drink.

With the unseasonable and extra heavy snowstorm all the birds need feeding for a good many days. A brush pile covered with pine boughs and located where cats cannot get it will be welcome, too, as shelter from the wind.

M. J. T.

Merchants Protest Social Security Tax

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—William H. Bixby, personnel superintendent of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, said today he had been informed that $120,000,000 of Massachusetts money went out of circulation last year for deposit in various social security funds.

This money represented consumer spending power, he told the House Ways and Means Committee, which is considering changes in the social security system.

Mr. Bixby and Louis E. Kirstein, representing Retail Merchants' Associations of all the New England States except Connecticut, testified in support of a proposal to limit the taxable payroll under Federal unemployment insurance levies to the first $3,000 of an individual's annual wage. This proposal would place the tax on a basis similar to the old age pension tax and, Mr. Kirstein said, make possible consolidation of tax reports as well as a tax reduction.

The Filene official told reporters he favored holding old age pension taxes to their present level, instead of increasing them next year as existing law provides. This has been proposed by Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Veterans Face New Protest On Preference

Hearing at State House hears that state service is hampered by partiality.

Assailing the Massachusetts law which gives war veterans a 30-point civil service examination margin over non-veterans as giving the taxpayers an inferior quality of public service, Donald A. Hobart, former associate member of the Board of Veterans Appeals in Washington, to day asserted veterans had no right to this preference.

Mr. Hobart, himself a veteran, was a surprise speaker before the hearing of the Legislative Committee on Civil Service in Gardner Auditorium of the State House. Contrary to expectations, only about 250 persons appeared to take part in this highly controversial question.

The powerful grip veterans' organizations have had on the Legislature in recent years appeared to be loosening somewhat today as State House reports grew that this session would either vote drastic curtailment of the preference, or would submit the whole question to the voters in 1940.

Veterans Fail to Act

These reports came as certain Legislators expressed disappointment that the veterans had not come through with a modified preference scheme of their own. Last year, as some of the Legislators recalled, they delayed action on the preference issue on the understanding that the veterans' groups would submit a plan of their own this year. The plan, Legislators say, has not materialized.

Instead, the veterans insist on keeping the present preference, which gives all veterans obtaining the passing grade of 70 an additional 30 points, automatically putting them at the head of the list. Disabled veterans receiving a passing grade are placed ahead of the able veterans.

Representative Morris Kritzman (D), of Boston, who has submitted a bill which would give able-bodied veterans 5 per cent extra and disabled veterans 10 per cent, assured his colleagues they need not fear the veterans' vote if they decide to limit the preference.

"I have been receiving threats," he said, "to my political career, but I feel that a truly patriotic veteran will not favor such pressure group tactics."

He said the Legislature must be more concerned with the good of the electorate as a whole than with just the affairs of pressure groups.

Still Wear Uniforms

This sentiment was echoed by Representative George T. Ashe (R) or Lowell, who criticized "Professional veterans who have never taken off their uniforms, although some of them had to be dragged into them in the first place."

Representative Ashe disclosed that in 1937, 400 veterans were given positions. In that year, he said, a total of 2,500 civil service jobs were filled.

"This would at first appear," he said, "as though only one job in every six went to veterans, but when you figure that 931 of these jobs went to women, you see it is a different story.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "of the jobs paying more than $30 a week, veterans were placed in three out of every four"

Henry R. Atkinson, President of the Massachusetts Civic League, asked the Committee to recommend outright repeal of all preference for able-bodied veterans and only 5 per cent margin for disabled veterans.

"It is," he asserted, "a case of merit, not sentiment."

Calls Influence Baleful

Mr. Atkinson claimed veterans' preference has been demoralizing the State service for 20 years and has hampered the State in its march toward improved democracy.

Mr. Hobart insisted that veterans have not been maltreated and listed the facts that they were paid the second highest wages of all soldiers during the war; that they had insurance at regular rates; that they were allowed separation allowances; that they were given compensation if disabled; were given vocational rehabilitation, hospitalization and a bonus.

All these things were given, he pointed out, because they fulfilled their duty as citizens.

Many a Mickel Makes a Muckle

By a Staff Photographer

Leverett Saltonstall
Governor of Massachusetts donates his penny.

Mrs. John A. Jennings
Chairman of State Project to collect pennies to advertise New England.

Mrs. Wm. J. McDonald
Chairman of Penny Project for Boston.

Warning Is Given N. E. to Meet N. Y. Fair Competition

(Continued from Page 1)

sumably offer opportunities to New England to give a sample of its attractions.

But, as the survey discloses, other sections near the Fair are not going to let New England have a free hand in the campaign for new visitors. Advertising appropriations have been boosted.

Another disturbing thing uncovered by the survey is the fact that only 31 per cent of the Fair visitors expect to come by automobile. Normally, 75 per cent of New England's summer visitors drive here, only 15 per cent coming by train.

With 52 per cent expecting to travel by train to the Fair, the problem is posed as to how to make this region appealing to those without cars. The railroads are allowing New England stopovers on long-distance round-trip tickets without extra fare, and this point will be emphasized in the region's advertising.

With the problem delineated by the survey, the New England Council is now busy enlisting New England business interests in an even more determined drive to turn the Fair into an asset rather than a liability.

Reardons' Defense: Hurley Told Me To

James G. Reardon, former Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, testified in Suffolk Superior Court this morning that he signed the hurricane damage repair contracts because he was told to by Charles F. Hurley, then Governor. He said that on Saturday noon, Oct. 15, the Governor called him on the phone and said that Edward T. P. Graham was on his way to the Commissioner's office with the contracts, and that the Governor added: "You stay right there and sign them."

Mr. Reardon denied, in further testimony, a great deal of the testimony given by Mr. Graham, who has been testifying for several days. He denied that he had told Mr. Graham to repair the buildings at the Framingham Teachers' College or to clean up the athletic field at Bridgewater State Teachers' College. Mr. Graham had testified that the Commissioner had given him specific orders to do those things.

A score of suits are being heard simultaneously by Judge George F. Leary in Suffolk Superior Court. Eleven of them have been brought by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations to enjoin the State from paying for work done under the contracts in question. The other nine have been brought by the contractors to secure payments which have been held up.

End of Democratic Ideals In Spain Believed Far Off

The end is not yet, for democratic ideas in Spain, Miss Constance Kyle, American social worker, declared when interviewed yesterday. Returning from two years' service in the Loyalist territory, as a representative of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, two years of helping stricken and fleeing civilians, she praised the morale of those who had opposed Franco and said:

"Even if the miscalled 'Madrid Defense Council,' which might better be called the 'Council of Capitulation' permits Franco to come in, the Spanish people are too firmly devoted to the idea of liberty to tolerate his form of domination."

What is needed now and needed immediately, she added, is money to provide food and shelter and other assistance for the 170,000 refugees from Catalonia, in concentration camps in the south of France. These are only part of a total number estimated at 400,000 who will need to be taken care of. Going from Barcelona to points of evacuation Miss Kyle reports that she found the escaping women and children showed remarkable endurance and preservation of morale, even though, after suffering bombardment and hunger, they were left without shelter, in the fields, and without ordinary facilities, and subjected, she said, to rough treatment by official France, a country from which they had expected a more friendly attitude.

They were herded along the road, as they crossed the frontier, she stated, at the point of a bayonet, but while government representatives seemed harsh, the people of that section of France were most friendly, and appeared to resent their Premier's haste in recognizing Franco, contrary to the wishes of many of them.

Hoping to raise $250,000 by the middle of July, she is going about the country talking with small, interested groups. As money is received it is immediately cabled to France so that the refugees may be taken out of the camps as quickly as possible and given food, clothing and shelter. The Boston Chapter of the Bureau at 581 Boylston Street has already received some donations to contribute to this emergency campaign.

Secret 'Solution' To Truck Dispute

While declining to divulge the nature of an agreement worked out between employers and truck drivers, representatives of 10,000 union truck drivers and 1,500 employers announced that a "solution" of difficulties which had led to fears of a strike had been reached today. The details have been laid before labor commissioners of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts assembled in Boston.

The proposals will be laid before ratifying committees tomorrow.

State labor officials reported the results of the conference directly to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Attending today's conference were James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries; Harvey Saul, Rhode Island Director of Labor, and Morgan R. Mooney, Deputy Commissioner of Labor for Connecticut.

Governor Saltonstall said later that if the proposed agreement was not accepted tomorrow, the two factions had agreed to meet with the labor officials again in an attempt to iron out the difficulties.

Buying Is Urged in Latin America

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15 (AP)—A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, says in an article, "After Lima," appearing today in the Yale Review, that it is up to American businessmen whether this country and the Latin American nations can stand together on a world policy.

Mr. Berle points out that to weld the nations of the Western Hemisphere into a more or less unified whole, business must aid the Latin American countries to sell their products as well as to buy from the United States.

"The agents for American motors in Brazil who export to sell," Mr. Berle says in his article, "ought to be the buyers of Brazilian coffee; the American exporters in Guayaquil, Ecuador, ought to be the agents who collect and resell the rugs and specialties of the interior . . . and find outlets for those goods with which Ecuador must eventually pay for its typewriters, its business machines, its shirts, and its cars.

"In other words, we must think a little less about 'selling' and a little more about 'trading' which is, in its essence, exchange."

Illegal Transfer Charged to Riley

A charge that Frank E. Riley, former Director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, transferred an unrestricted contract carrier permit against the express wishes of the owner and without the authorization of the Public Utilities Commission or the courts, was made at today's continued hearing of the Riley case at the State House.

Mr. Riley, who was removed by the Commission on Feb. 28 on 17 specific charges, is seeking reinstatement.

The new charge of illegal transfer of a carrier permit was made by Charles H. McCue, counsel for the Commission, after he had presented witnesses describing the case. The permit under discussion was that of the late Arthur M. Teed, of Arlington, transferred on June 8, 1937.

Naturalist to Lead WPA Bird Hike

"Attracting Birds About Our Homes" is the subject to be discussed by Harry George Higbee, staff Naturalist of the Recreation Division of the Metropolitan District Commission and WPA, on the regular nature hike next Sunday. The group meet near the Refectory on Canton Avenue, Milton, at the base of the Great Blue Hill, at 2 p. m. Busses leave Mattapan Square for this point every hour at half after the hour.

Another group will meet at the same place and time for a long hike in the Blue Hills Reservation.

Edward L. Farrell, director of the Recreation Division, advises hikers and nature students wishing to join these groups, to call Capitol 4070 on Sunday morning if the weather makes the holding of the outings at all doubtful.

El Acquisition By Court Move Urged in Plan

Public ownership with perpetual 5-cent fare debated at legislative hearing.

A bill providing for public acquisition of the Boston Elevated by court proceedings under the right of eminent domain, with the rate of carfare fixed perpetually at five cents, was given a hearing today by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Leon E. Selkin, who said he was co-operating with the sponsor of the measure, W. Edwin Ulmer, urged its approval, saying the method of purchase proposed is a fair and equitable one.

Miles Hayes, who represented a small group of stockholders of the Elevated, opposed the bill. He declared purchase by negotiation would be a much more equitable means of acquisition. He averred the stockholders were divided as to the price at which they would sell, asking prices ranging from $60 to $85 a share. The present market value of the shares is about $50.

Union of Two State Branches Urged

Representative Charles W. Hedges (R), of Quincy, appeared before the Legislative Committee on State Administration today on his bill for transference of the Commission on Administration and Finance to the Department of the State Auditor.

Under the present arrangement, he said, the authority of both the State Auditor and the Comptroller —working under the Commission on Administration and Finance — are destroyed. The Comptroller, he asserted, has no power to force an accounting and there is much duplication of work because the Comptroller does the accounting while the Auditor does the auditing.

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, opposed the bill, saying that two recess commissions since 1922 have studied the subject and have condemned the idea of combination of the two offices. There is a considerable difference between auditing and accounting, he declared.

At present the Auditor reviews transactions of the Comptroller as well as those of the other departments, but under the proposed bill, he asserted, the Auditor would have power to make decisions and to review his own decisions.

'Variable March' Seen in Forecast

Threatening weather, turning to rain early tonight, is today's version of the changeability of "roaring" March. Rain may be expected to continue into early Thursday forenoon, the "weather man" said. Temperatures will be higher tonight, the low somewhere in the middle and lower 30's.

Tomorrow night there will be another shift and colder weather may be experienced with fresh to strong southeasterly winds, probably reaching gale force off the coast. Southeast storm warnings were ordered from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, Maine today.

The disturbance now central over Wisconsin, with wind-driven snow clogging highways and blanketing Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, is not expected to reach here.

Narrow Gauge Plan Approved by Court

Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court today approved a plan to continue the operation of the Boston, Revere & Lynn Railroad this year by contributions of $15,000 each from the Town of Winthrop, the bondholders of the road and employees. The road has been in the process of reorganization for a year.

The plan was submitted by Arthur Black, Special Master in the Federal Bankruptcy Court, who reported that $45,000 was needed to continue operations this year.

In order to provide their $15,000, employees of the road voluntarily agreed to a 3½ per cent reduction in wages. This action must be approved by the State Department of Public Utilities and by the Department of Labor and Industry.

A survey of the road will be made by the Beeler Organization of New York.

Chamberlin to Present Near View of Far East

William Henry Chamberlin, for four years The Christian Science Monitor's chief Far Eastern Correspondent with headquarters at Tokyo, will present a first-hand picture of Japanese military and political activities on the Asiatic continent in addresses before the Employees Associated Clubs of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Church Offices, and Benevolent Association and the Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Chamberlin will arrive in Boston tomorrow evening following an extensive tour of inspection through Manchuria, the Japanese occupied zones in China and the territory still under Chinese sovereignty. The conditions in these areas as viewed by Mr. Chamberlin will be described in his talk "A Closeup of the Far East, before EAC members and guests in Jordan Hall March 17, and before the Foreign Policy group the following day.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New Comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi in "Son of Frankenstein." 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Tarnished Angel," with Sally Eilers, 2, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Off the Record," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell. Also "Juvenile Court," with Frankie Darro.

Coolidge Corner—
"While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. 2, 5:02, 8:20. Also "Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power. 3:15, 6:15, 9:25.

Fine Arts—
"Professor Mamlock." 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Kentucky," starring Loretta Young and Richard Greene 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 Also "Up the River," 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Tomorrow: "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade." Also "Star Reporter," with Warren Hull. Stage: Henny Youngman, Ross & Stone, Peg Leg Bates and Florence & Alvarez.

Uptown—
"Zaza," with Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

Radio—Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"The Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward, Tom Brown, and Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Three Musketeers," starring Don Ameche and The Ritz Bros. 10 a. m., 1:30, 5:05, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Metropolitan—
"Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor MacLaglen, Wendy Barrie and Chester Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. Tomorrow: James Cagney in "The Oklahoma Kid." Also "Nancy Drew, Reporter," with Bonita Granville and John Litel

South Station Theater—
"Color-tour to Quebec." "The Great Heart." "Rainbow Pass." "The Russian Cossack Riders." latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Moonlight Sonata." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Joan Bennett and Fredric March in "Trade Winds." Also "Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou.

Trans-Lux—
Gracie Fields in "Smiling Along." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Newsreel Digest. 11 a. m. 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8.

Exeter—
Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in "Peg of Old Drury." 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Tomorrow: Warren Hull and Marsha Hunt in "Star Reporter." Also "While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen.

Repertory—
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Also "Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also "St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Normandie—
Janet Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "The Young in Heart." Also "Four Daughters," featuring the Lane Sisters.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Un Carnet de Bal" (Life Dances On). Also "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance."

Tremont—
"Boys' Town," with Mickey Rooney and Spencer Tracy. Also "Wedding Night," featuring Gary Cooper and Anna Sten. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Maytime," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis.

Fenway and Paramount—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Husband and Friend." Fenway: 1:15, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "King of the Underworld," with Humphrey Bogart and Kay Francis. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:05, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Stand Up and Fight," starring Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell.

Other Events

New England Conservatory of Music—
"Shakespeare on the Air," given by students of the Department of Drama. Clayton D. Gilbert, director. Recital Hall. 8.

Ford Hall Forum—
Youth Forum. Eduard C. Lindeman will talk on "Family Life and Social Change." 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward 11 a. m.

Fogg Art Museum—
Lecture by C. J. Connick on "Advancement in Light and Color" 4.

Longy School of Music—
Second in the series of seven lecture-recitals on the harpsichord and clavichord by Erwin Bodky, based on the entire works of Johann Sebastian Bach. Subject: "The Well Tempered Clavichord," 4:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

New Hampshire and New Deal Seek Flood Control Solution

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 15—The battle between the State of New Hampshire and the Federal Government over the States' rights issue as involved in pending Federal flood control plans is not over yet. From the beginning, New Hampshire has taken the stand that it wants flood control, but wants States' rights to be recognized so that the State will have some control over the location of flood control projects.

About six months ago, the Federal Government took the stand that it was going ahead with the proposed projects in New Hampshire regardless of the State's views on the matter. But after objections continued from New Hampshire officials, Army engineers called off all work, removed equipment from the Franklin Falls project, after which word came from Washington that the Federal Government wanted State approval in spite of the stand that the Federal Government had the legal right to go ahead without such approval.

For the last two months the State of New Hampshire and the Federal Government have been trying to get together over an agreement for submission to the State Legislature.

The Federal Government asked that the State delegate to the Federal Government blanket authority for the development of flood-control projects in the State; but delegates for the State came back with the proposal that each specific project be included in an individual agreement for Legislative approval. Gov. Francis P. Murphy then expressed a willingness to recommend legislative approval of agreements covering the Franklin Falls project and that at Surry Mountain.

The Federal Government replied with a suggestion that an agreement covering six proposed projects in New Hampshire be signed at this time, with future projects to be covered by additional agreements. Again the attempt at a solution to the problem is blocked, for the six projects that would be covered by the agreement include the much-contested Riverhill project, which would wipe out large portions of the towns of Hopkinton, Henniker, Warner, and Webster. The State takes the stand that flood control in this valley may be accomplished without such large cuts into property values.

Five Groups Formed

New Hampshire is now covered by five regional associations working in conjunction with the State Planning and Development Commission. These include the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Regional Association, the White Mountains Regional Association, the Seacoast Association, the Lakes Regional Association, and the Monadnock Regional Association.

The various towns within these regions are being called upon to assist in financing the associations and this is augmented by funds from the State and membership dues.

The division of the State into these regional bodies was found to be desirable, as each region has particular problems and distinctive types of recreational facilities. While the Monadnock Group sponsors such activities as the Apple Blossom festivals, the Seacoast Group is interested in the development of recreational facilities and the improvement of harbor conditions along the coast.

Different types of publicity are worked out by the regional groups which serve as effective mediums for developing plans for the State Planning and Development Commission.

What All the Hustling Comes To

By a Staff Photographer

Before the Doors Open

Upper: Workmen enjoy a moment's preview of the exhibition. Lower: Mrs. Samuel Powell, Jr., of Buzzards Bay Garden Club poses for Mrs. William A. Parker.

Around the Corner—

Only 285 Days to Christmas—A tree all ready for next Christmas came into Boston Harbor on Monday. It was carefully stored aboard the Cunarder Lancastria which brought a few passengers from England before going to New York to start out on a leisurely world cruise lasting more than nine months. Something like 400 passengers will make the ship their floating home for the rest of the year. The Cunard-White Star Company wanted to take no chances of letting them spend Christmas far from home without a tree.

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No Cinderella—It isn't exactly a Cinderella to fit tiny glass slippers that Newton WPA officials are searching for. What they do want to find is two needy men with feet large enough to leave no open spaces in size 17D shoes. The shoes were received in a shipment of "surplus commodities" for distribution in Newton.

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Cinema Comfort—The new Telepix Theater in the Park Square Building which opened yesterday offers a new word in comfort—the theater boasts of chairs that actually rock. Now movie patrons can drop in for an hour or two, and "sit back" to enjoy the show.

Fraternal—When an Amherst College fraternity chapter sent a cable to Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish Nationalist leader, stating that he and his Government would be permitted to be on friendly terms with their organization, there were tongues in the fraternal cheeks.

Members of the chapter were quite surprised, therefore, when a reply came on Monday from General Franco's Department of State. It read:

"The Goverriment of Spain wishes to thank your party for its message. It is to be hoped that your sympathies and action will soon be shared and duplicated by the President of your great country."

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"Let 'em Eat Cake"—For a long time certain movie theaters have been offering cups, saucers, plates and what not to women patrons, as an extra inducement for regular attendance. Now one Dorchester playhouse is lending a social air to its Wednesday afternoon performances by using cups and saucers of its own to serve free cake and hot beverages. The lights go up during a brief intermission so that proper attention can be given to the balancing of chinaware.

The practice was introduced with great success last Wednesday.

'Last-Minute'-men Rush Tax Returns

"Well, that's over for another year!" was an exclamation much heard in the corridors of the Federal Building today.

It came from the throngs of taxpayers who were turning in their Federal income tax returns after a hurried, last-minute struggle with check stubs and the green and white blanks supplied by Uncle Sam.

Crowds stood three and four deep around the counters on the seventh and eight floors of the Federal Building at noon, since this is the last day for filing returns. A 5 per cent penalty is imposed for any returns filed or postmaked after midnight tonight.

There was the usual serious expression on those who waited for Internal Revenue Bureau clerks to swear the returns today, during the lunch hour, and the usual signs of relief when it was over.

Officials said there appeared to be a larger number of individual returns than last year, but they expected the revenue would be about the same.

Farmer-Labor Mayor Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 15—Some 30 New Hampshire communities called off their town meetings yesterday because of road conditions.

At Berlin, the Farmer-Labor Party candidate won the mayoralty contest, Aimé Tondreay, a barber, defeating Democratic Mayor Matthew J. Ryan.

At Laconia, Republican Dr. Robinson W. Smith was named Mayor without contest.

At Warren, Mrs. Dorothy Clark was named police chief.

Newhampton vetoed tax exemption for a blacksmith who would set up business in that community.

The voters of Rumney went on record as favoring a municipal electric power and light plant.

Durham voted to unify its water system by purchasing a privately owned system.

Northampton gave approval to acceptance of a $1,000 gift, under which the town must supply every child in the town under 15 years of age a pound box of candy on Memorial Day.

Newmarket voted to exempt Number Eight Mill, owned by the Newmarket Realty Company, from taxes, provided the Newmarket Industrial Associates purchase the property.

Voters at Plymouth appointed a committee to investigate the advisability of acquiring a municipal electric light plant.

Colebrook voted $35,000 for a new town hall.

Legislators Save City Manager Act

Advocates of the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of municipal government were rejoicing today over their successful legislative defense of the law allowing Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the system which has proved so successful in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Efforts to repeal the law passed in 1938 making the system available to Massachusetts cities were smashed in the House of Representatives yesterday when the repeal bill was killed by a roll call vote of 114 to 91.

During the same session the House of Representatives by a standing vote of 88 to 33 killed a bill providing life imprisonment as an alternate penalty for first degree murder. At present capital punishment is mandatory. The House also accepted adverse committee reports on bills to make easier the acquisition of lighting plants by municipalities.

WHAI Hours Extended

John Haigis's radio station, WHAI, in Greenfield, Mass., yesterday was granted permission to operate unlimited hours with a power of 100 watts at night and 250 watts daytime. Previously WHAI operated from 7 a. m. to sunset with 250 watts power. Its frequency is 1,210 kilocycles.

Two Women Get State Positions

The posts of two women who resigned $2,500-a-year State positions to enter private business were filled today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

He first nominated Mrs. Hazel G. Oliver, of Springfield, President of the Women's Division of the Young Republicans of Massachusetts, as a member of the State Parole Board to succeed Mrs. Gertrude A. McLaughlin, resigned.

He then named Mrs. Leonie McCarthy, of New Bedford, as a member of the State Board of Registration of Hairdressers to succeed Miss Mary Kerin, resigned.

Subsequently, the Executive Council confirmed a nomination made last week of George Dalrymple, former Mayor of Havernill,, to succeed Paul E. Soulliere as Chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board at a maximum of $3,000 a year.

The Executive Council also announced it had confirmed the promotions of three high officials of the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission — promotions, incidentally, which had not been made public.

They were: Karl R. Kennison, of Waban, Chief Engineer at $10,000 a year, succeeding the late Frank E. Winsor; Stanley Dore, of Dedham, Assistant Chief Engineer, $6,200, and Charles L. Coburn, of Lexington, Principal Designing Engineer, $6,200.

March Stands Aside for June at Flower Show

The sixty-eighth annual Spring Flower Show opens at Mechanics Building tomorrow at noon, to last six days.

Flowers wrapped in blankets and in paper overcoats have been pouring into Boston from all sections of New England in the time of the late storm. At least 1,000 trucks made their way over the snowy highways, and additional plant material, rocks, lumber, paint, wiring, lights and the rest came by railroad, while the airplane flew in such things as roses and carnations from exhibitors in New York, Pennsylvania, the Middle West, and the Pacific Coast.

Some exhibitors found it necessary to load their material on horse-drawn sleds and break through snowdrifts until they reached ploughed roads. Sherman W. Eddy, Litchfield Mountain, near Hartford, had an ancient red cedar which he needed to mask a pillar in the center of his English garden. With oxen, he drew the log down over the snow to the valley, where a truck was waiting. At a mill, the cedar was sawn into sections. Rushed to Boston, the slabs are being fitted about the pillar, making a veritable gnarled tree, complete even to lichens, and the scars of a century's gales.

In some cases, extraordinary caution had to be taken against the cold, because of the value of the material. A certain clematis, for example cannot be duplicated. Orchids, too, represent an investment which one light touch of frost would destroy.

When the hour of opening comes, everything must be ready. This entails the building of gardens which under out-door circumstances would be the labor of months. The women of the committees of the 22 garden clubs have united in filling Grand Hall with a series of a dozen gardens overlooked by a Colonial mansion. Wearing smocks and rubbers, just as if they were at home in their own gardens, the committee members are down on their knees, climbing ladders, and wielding shears, trowels, and paintbrushes.

Seeming confusion today will become full-flowered June tomorrow, welcoming the Show's first visitors.

No Strike—Harvard Eats in Peace

Threat of a walkout in the Harvard University dining halls vanished last night 12 hours before the end of a 36-hour truce when 400 American Federation of Labor cooks and waitresses accepted new conditions which University officials offered in response to their demands for a closed shop and higher wages. The Harvard representatives agreed to provide a preferential shop and to grant from $1 to $2 increases in pay.

According to the terms of the new contract, all new dining hall employees will be hired from the union if the A. F. of L. can furnish them within a reasonable time. If not, those obtained elsewhere must join the Federation within three weeks and remain members in good standing during the life of the contract.

Speaking for the Bargaining Committee which negotiated with the University for six weeks without result until a strike vote was taken less than a week ago, Joseph Stefani, A. F. of L. organizer, said:

"We have found Harvard University one of the fairest employers we have ever dealt with. There has been no hard feeling during the negotiation. I hope to show the University that the workers will do their very best to justify the recognition given them."

Waitresses, glass, silver, and pantry workers now receiving $14 a week will get, retroactive from Jan. 30, 1939, $1 per week increase, provided they have been in service more than a year; $2 per week raise if they have worked more than two years at Harvard. At the same time, for the $17 per week wage earners, including truckmen, dishmen, busboys, and icemen, the University allowed $1 increase for those who have worked more than one year. Cooks, butchers, saladmen, and potwashers were also given $1 increases.

How Make-Up Should Be Applied

By a Staff Photographer

It Appears All Is Not Study at Harvard

Three members of the cast of the Pi Eta play, "Give, Baby, Give," seem to find considerable amusement in Miss Shirley Booth adding the final facial touches to D. Gordon Halstead. Left to right—Don Daughters, Harvard right end; Mr. Halstead, Miss Booth, who is now playing at the Colonial, and Tom Healy, Harvard left tackle.

Smith Group Elects Head

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 15 (AP)—Victoria Schrager of Chicago became president today of the Smith College Student Government Association, succeeding Cynthia Walsh of Winnetka, Ill.

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8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Evacuation Day To See Streets Dry for Parade

South Boston's St. Patrick's and Evacuation Day parade on Friday afternoon will move over the route finally decided upon—after some argument—without being impeded by the slushy or icy remains of the blizzard. George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner gave assurance last night that the streets will be thoroughly cleared at an estimated cost to the city of $20,000.

A crew of 500 emergency shovelers were at work until 11 p. m. last night filling 50 trucks which hauled the snow away from the parade route streets. Today a high-powered clamshell snow remover and a mechanical snow shovel, both hired by the Commissioner from private contractors, went into action as well on the sections of Broadway to be traversed by the 10,000 or more participants in the Friday march. The Boston Elevated put two snowloaders and a dozen trucks to work on East Fourth Street.

It is expected that more than 30 musical units and scores of patriotic and civic organizations will participate in the parade, with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin riding near the head of the line escorted by the new fire department parade team and the same department's band.

Governor Saltonstall and other public officials will review the parade, it is planned, from a stand at B Street and West Broadway.

The marchers will start from Dorchester and East Fourth Streets at 2 p. m. on Friday and will pass along East Fourth Street, to G Street, to Thomas Park, to East Sixth Street, to H Street, to East Fourth Street, to Farragut Road, to East Broadway, to Dorchester Avenue.

As the Senate prepared to act today on the bill to make Evacuation Day a legal holiday in Suffolk County, business and manufacturing concerns in the County watched developments with interest, since it was understood that passage of the bill would compel them to pay employees at overtime rates if they did not close on Friday.

Salary Directory For State Urged

Representative Colin J. Cameron, (R) of Amesbury, appeared before the Legislative Comittee on State Adinistration today in favor of his bill to authorize publication of a list of the names and salaries of all employees of the Commonwealth.

Such a list would show the public how little representatives are being paid—now that biennial sessions are effecting the economies sought—in comparison with full-time employees of the State, he said. He believed that the citizens of Massachusetts would like to pay their representatives more—if not to pay them at the same rate as when they were at work in legislative sessions every year.

William H. Doyle, State Director of Personnel, opposed the bill, stating that the proposed directory of State employees, giving their salaries, would become a "sucker list" for mail order houses and other concerns. Its preparation would entail a great deal of expensive work and would force him to ask for extra clerks, he added.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far be it from us to try to keep you under cover at home, if you prefer romping into town in this weather that's now under foot . . . but the fact remains that for some of us home is a pretty nice place to be in. However, if you're really smart, you can still do your intown shopping just the same. By telephone. All the stores have telephone shopping service, you know (even though you may never have taken advantage of the fact!) and these are the kind of days that customers keep the wires humming. Then when they find out how efficient and "personalized" the idea is, they utilize it even in easy-going weather. Filene's number is Hubbard 4250, Jordan's is Hubbard 2700, and Gilchrist's answers to Hubbard 2400, which is the telephone shopping service we told you about a few weeks back . . . Nell Shelton's department. Incidentially, most of the stores have somebody right in your vicinity who takes care of calls. Which, of course, saves you a dime or so on your phone bill, which we're sure won't hurt anybody's feelings! If you don't know the number, you might get it the next time you're in town. As for Gilchrist's, we have a few of them on the top of our fingers, for use immediately, or later on, when you can think of nothing more unexciting than shopping around in town for a mattress cover, or something! Dedham 2366, Stadium 1210, Wellesley 3062, Salem, 403, Haverhill 4110, Breakers, 4094, Milford 1241-W, Sharon 2129, and Walpole 122. Those are all we can recall at the moment, but we know there are others.

Culottes De Soir; LookThem Over

We think it's a bit exciting to know that the idea of the clothes that Gertrude Lawrence chose to get herself into for the opening of her "Skylark" right her in town can be found as soon as this at our own Slattery's. Which, in case you haven't been listening to any little birdies lately, means that Slattery's is sponsoring those so-called "Cullotes De Soir" . . . which if our French is still with us, means that the gowns are on the idea of evening culottes. Only not as skimpy, of course. In fact, no indeed! Some of these new dresses with divided skirts can boast of as many as ten yards of material in them. Which ought to be plenty for everybody concerned, and those who aren't. However, if you can detect a dividing line whatsoever, we're surprised. Which means that they have all the feminine appeal of a graceful, flowing skirt . . . yet the comfort and informality, as far as feeling goes, of the well-known culotte. Incidentaily, they're on the popular shirtwaist and skirt theme, too. And some even go so far as to be equipped with hoods. Which do nothing if not flatter! But the point is that when you don't want any flattery, you simply throw the hood back and let it hang down onto your shoulders and back in a graceful manner. And then, too, there are also versions of all this evening wear in a dress called "Skylark by Day" . . . for $35. But if you're one of those women who invariably dramatize the fact (with appropriate gestures) that Boston never gets its clothes until New York has practically worn out the idea, then here's your chance. After all, this is the last gasp, and Boston has it as "first" as anybody!

How's Cherry Red For Willie's Sweater

Ah, me . . . we see all this business of combining colors isn't confined to the fair sex. Not by any means. For little Horace himself is bursting out in little wool jersey sweater and shorts ensembles that shriek with color. Oh, not too much, of course . . . but at least they're different and colorful. The sweaters are those little lightweight wool ones that can be worn right now. And they come in such colors as cherry red, aquamarine, navy or that deep royal blue. And the shorts which you blend in with the sweaters may be had in navy or brown. The shorts are only 85 cents . . . and the sweaters $1.65.

Two-Piece Pajama Set at Low Price

Not that everybody couldn't enjoy them . . . but the girls who have apartments and do a lot of their household chores after office hours, while they're pajama-clad, will more than appreciate Jordan Marsh's two-piece pajama set that sells for but $3. They'll like the pajamas themselves, of course . . . but it's the matching calico jacket that they'll be excited over! Because it's as smart as any jacket they've ever donned over a summer dress. And furthermore, it's quilted. With puffed-up sleeves (long, of course) and a little turndown collar. In either a vivid stoplight red or blue. And one of those items that can well be ordered by phone, for we're sure you'll like it!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 16

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, March 16

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on publication.

Station WIXAL

For Thursday, March 16

(11.79mc—25.4m)

4:00 p. m.—Costumes of the Provinces of France (in French).
4:30 p. m.—"Educating Youth in America": "Techniques of Teaching Spanish", presented by the Brookline, Mass., High School.
4:55 p. m.—URSIgram radiocast.
5:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
5:30 p. m.—"Here's Your Answer."

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": "Favorites Worth Reading Again—'Little Women.'"
8:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": "Richard Wagner."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	Spotlight Revue	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Ask - It - Basket"	"Revelers": quartet	"Leaders in Dance Time"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions, answers	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Eastern Educators Con-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	ference; concert by	Network speakers
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Boston Public Schools.	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45	Orchestra; guests.	Elman, interviews	soloists	Eastern Educators Con-	Johannes Steel, news
9:00	"Dr. Jones": dram-	"Horse & Buggy Days":	"Town Hall Tonight,"	ference; concert by	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:15	atization with	variety program	with Fred Allen and	Boston Public Schools.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
9:30	Professor Quiz:	'Wings for the Martins':	Company; interview:	Educators Conference;	"American Forum"
9:45	vocalists; orch.	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Boston schools concert	"American Forum"
10:00	Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	Count. Basie's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15	Men and a Girl	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Count. Basie's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30	"It Can Be Done"	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45	Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News: weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Local sports	20th Anniversary of	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	lem: variety
11:30	Local sports	Founding of American	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Local sports	Legion	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	"Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood".	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecast: music	Weather: 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Hits & Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News: "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	Bill Elliot, songs.	"As You Like It":	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Beauty talk
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife': sk.	the Air"	Commentator
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Forecast: musicale	'Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloomchasers"	American Legion
12:00	Kate Smith speaks	News; "Checkerboard	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	'Nancy James': sk.	Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Soprano and organ
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice: organ; violin	"The Happy Gang"	New York Advertising
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Ramblers"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Polly Jenkin's music	Club Luncheon:
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Polly Jenkin's music	speakers
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Don Artiste," pianist	Concert Orchestra	Matinee Musicale
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	Matinee Musicale
2:30	American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Emile Renan, baritone;	"We Cover Washington"
2:45	of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concert music	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Soprano recital
3:00	News Service	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Sport reports
3:15	U. S. Army Band	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Louis Rich's Orch.	Sport reports
3:30	Music Hour: sonata	Popular music	Pepper Young's Family	Hugo Monaco's Orch.	Sport reports
3:45	recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00	Lebrun Sisters	"Smile Parade"; vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Government Reports"	Mimi Benson, contralto
4:15	"Mood Patterns"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45	Orch.: Dog Talk	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Music conference	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Music conference	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Studio speakers	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	Network Talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"History of Baseball":	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Joe Penner: Ben	"Off the Sound Track"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Pollack's Orch.	"Off the Sound Track"	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Hour: Robert	"Little Theater of Mu-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Aldrich Family;	'Frosted Foods': drama	Morley; Sheila Bar-	sic": concert	The Staley Players:
8:30	Abbott and Cos	Rochester Philharmonic	reti; Richard Haydn,	"Sinfonietta"	dramatization
8:45	tello; orchestra	orchestra concert, Jose	comedian; orchestra	Eastern Music Confer-	Johannes Steel, news
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Iturbi, conductor	"Good News of 1939":	ence: Harvard Glee	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15	teur hour	Rochester Orchestra	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Club: Radcliffe Choral	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Brice; Gertrude Niesen;	Society	Local sports
9:45	teur hour	ing": What Should Be	Robert Young; orch.	East. Music Conference	Local sports
10:00	"Tune-Up Time":	Our National Defense	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": sym-	Local sports
10:15	Walter O'Keefe; A.	Policy?"	Bob Burns; Fat	phony orch.: vocalists	Local sports
10:30	Kostelanetz Orch.	"New England Talks It	O'Brien; John Scott	Count Basie's Orch.	Local sports
10:45	Four Club men	Over": forum	Trotter's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts: news	News: weather: music	News Service	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30	Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Boston Amusements—New Films Coming, Rare Purcell Opera, Art

Five New Films Listed For Mid-Week Openings

Opening dates for movies belong among the more variable elements in the uncertain field of entertainment. Once upon a time, long before there were talkies, every first-run movie house in town changed its program on Monday. That was a practice, of course, borrowed from the stage. It worked well enough for a while. Then the theorists got to work, and the movie houses began jockeying for what at the moment seemed the most advantageous opening dates.

There was the era when week ends were preferred on the ground that if the Saturday and Sunday audiences approved the program was assured of business for the rest of the week. Of course, if they didn't approve, it was likely to work the other way. Then there was the Friday fashion, based on the behalf that a first-rate Friday opening helped build up audiences for the week end. More recently Thursday has been the favored day. But now there seems to be a tendency to push the opening day back to the middle of the week.

New Films Today

Today, for instance, two houses are changing their programs. One of them is the Fine Arts, where "Grand Illusion" has completed a run of 10 weeks, and "Professor Mamlock" is opening. The latter is a Russian picture, dealing with conditions in Germany from a Soviet point of view. In New York, where it has been on view since last November, it was chosen by the reviewers as one of the 10 best foreign language films of 1938. The full original version of the film, according to the management of the theater, will be shown here. On the program will be "Ferdinand the Bull," and short subjects.

The other change in program today is at the Keith Memorial, where a double bill including "The Duke of West Point" and "The Three Musketeers" is scheduled. In the former film, the background is the United States Military Academy, and the story is concerned with the adventures and routine of students. Louis Hayward, Richard Carlson, Tom Brown, Alan Curtis, and Joan Fontaine have the leading parts.

"The Three Musketeers" has Don Ameche and the Ritz Brothers in the cast, with Mr. Ameche as a singing D'Artagnan, and the Ritzes as his three companions. The new version of the story has as much of buffoonery as of swordplay, and perhaps a little more. Among the players are Binnie Barnes, Gloria Stuart, Pauline Moore, John Carradine, Lionel Atwill, Miles Mander, and Douglas Dumbrille.

'Pygmalion' Continues

As might have been expected, George Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" has proved as successful, comparatively speaking, on the screen in Boston as it did in New York, and it will continue for a second week at the State and Orpheum. Under the watchful eye of the playwright no compromises have been permitted in making a movie of the play. A cast has been assembled that from Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller down through the minor parts does justice to the Shavian dialogue.

"Let Us Live," acted by Maureen O'Sullivan, Henry Fonda, and Ralph Bellamy, continues as the second film on the bill.

Cagney Out West

At the Metropolitan, a new double bill, starting tomorrow, will include "The Oklahoma Kid," with James Cagney and Rosemary Lane in the leading parts, and "Nancy Drew, Reporter," the second in the series of juvenile adventures played by Bonita Granville and Frankie Thomas.

"The Oklahoma Kid" is concerned with the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma in the 1890's, and the conflict there between law-abiding and criminal elements. However accurate it may or may not be historically, it gives an opportunity for Mr. Cagney to go through his paces as a cowboy. Lloyd Bacon directed, and among those in the cast are Donald Crisp and Humphrey Bogart.

Paramount and Fenway

Two films that have already been seen at the Metropolitan are due tomorrow at the Paramount and Fenway. One of them is "Stand Up and Fight," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's account of the rough-and-tumble competition between stagecoach and railroad in western Maryland during the first half of the nineteenth century. The chief players are Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor, as the champions of these rival means of locomotion, Florence Rice, Helen Broderick, and Charles Bickford.

The second film on the bill, "Fast and Loose," sets Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell to work as a pair of amateur detectives. Among the players are Reginald Owen, Ralph Morgan, Joan Marsh, and Alan Dinehart.

Vaudeville and Films

At the Keith-Boston, the vaudeville bill starting tomorrow will be headed by Henry Youngman from Kate Smith's Bandwagon. Other stage entertainers will be: Benny Ross, comic impersonator, assisted by Maxine Stone; Peg Leg Bates, from the recent "Blackbirds"; Florence and Alvarez, dancers; and the Five Elgins, gymnasts.

The two films are "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade," a medical film with Jack Holt heading the cast; and "Star Reporter," with Warren Hull and Marsha Hunt.

Mexican Adventures

The Trans-Lux, which has turned to a policy of one feature film with its short subjects, will bring "The Adventures of Chico" to the screen on Friday. It is described as the story of a Mexican lad and his home in the desert. In addition the bill will include a newsreel digest; a Three Stooge comedy, "A Ducking They Did Go"; a travel reel in color, "Big Town Commuters"; Walt Disney cartoon, "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood"; Screen Snapshots; and a Merry Melody color cartoon, "A Day at the Zoo."

Short Subjects

The South Station Theater offers the following bill starting Friday: "Lincoln in the White House"; Graham McNamee in "Travel to Corsica"; two color cartoons; Charlie Chase comedy; "The Story of the Race Horse"; "Fun with Gadgeteers"; "The Saturday Night Swing Club"; Wini Shaw musical; and the latest newsreels.

Contemporary Art Shown In Technicolor Movie

Paintings by Jane Peterson of Ipswich, W. Lester Stevens of Rockport, Leopold Seyffert, Gordon Grant, and other Massachusetts artists are among the works of art featured in a Technicolor motion picture of an art exhibition, filmed in New York. Nineteen paintings and sculptures, loaned by the Studio Guild, national art association of New York, were used in the picture, which will be released March 23 and shown in some 8,000 theaters throughout the world.

The film is one of a series produced by Miss Vyvyan Donner for Fox Movietone News, portraying the modern woman—the clothes she wears, her activities and interests. This issue shows a visit to an art gallery, with the women looking at and discussing the paintings and sculpture.

As the Movies Mirror Shaw

Scene From 'Pygmalion' at the State and Orpheum

Left to right the players are Leslie Howard as Higgins, Scott Sunderland as Colonel Pickering, Wendy Hiller as Eliza, and Violet Vanbrugh as the Ambassadress.

Friday 'Tristan' Melchior's 150th

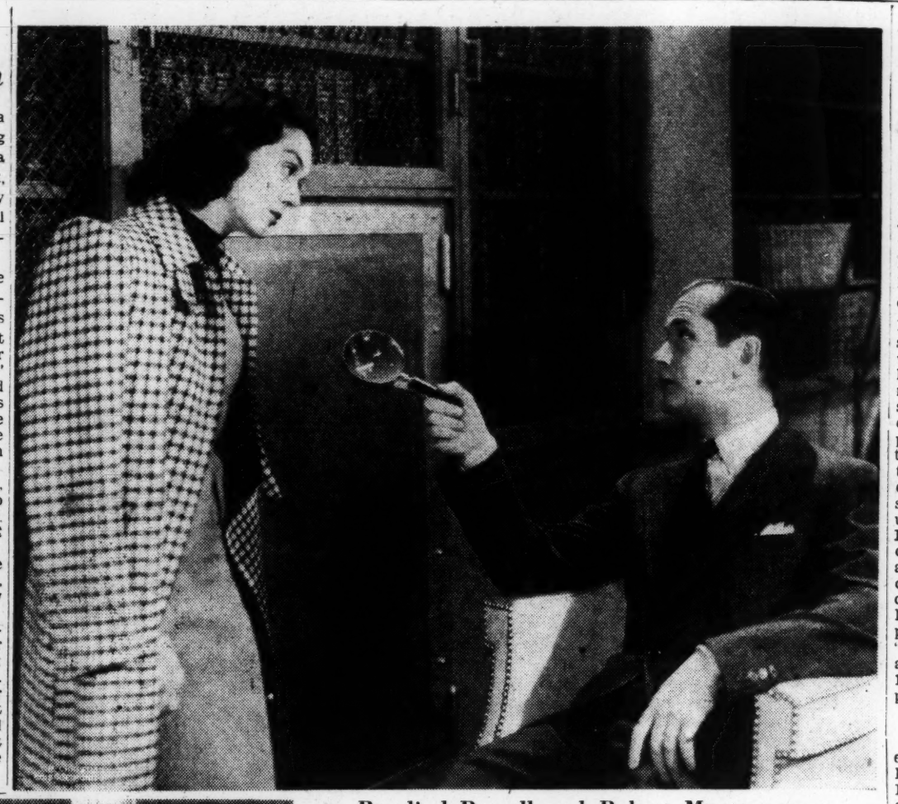
When the Metropolitan Opera Company appears here, beginning Thursday, it will be continuing a record-breaking season in New York, and a new record will be set Friday night, when Lauritz Melchior will celebrate his one hundred and fiftieth appearance in "Tristan."

A further high light will be the appearance of the new baritone, Herbert Janssen, who has been in this country less than two months, yet who already has received acclaim for his singing in the Wagnerian "Ring" cycle as well as for his Telramund in "Lohengrin." Mr. Janssen was thirteenth to make his debut at the Metropolitan this season. He will be heard for the first time in Boston when the company appears there.

Mr. Melchior, on the other hand, has given almost 50 performances so far at the Metropolitan in New York. In addition, he has made concert and radio appearances.

After the Boston appearances, the company will be heard in Baltimore, Dallas, St. Louis, Cleveland and New Orleans.

At the conclusion of the tour, Elisabeth Rethberg and Mr. Melchior will be heard in special New York World's Fair performances. Mr. Pinza and Mr. Janssen will sail for appearances at London's Covent Garden. Both Mme. Rethberg and Mr. Melchior will be heard at Covent Garden during the latter part of the London season.



Rosalind Russell and Robert Montgomery
In "Fast and Loose" scheduled for the screen at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday.

Louis Hayward and Joan Fontaine
In "The Duke of West Point," film opening today at the Keith Memorial

Mr. Gallagher's Water Colors

By Dorothy Adlow

At Doll and Richards, there are being shown water colors by Sears Gallagher, whose talents as aquarellist and etcher have been familiar to Bostonians for many years.

Mr. Gallagher's pictures show the result of years of practice and watching. Compared with the numerous pictures in this medium seen in the daily round of galleries, Mr. Gallagher's aquarelles are especially pleasing for his thoughtful simplification and for his ability to paint without resort to sharp contrasts. If anything, Mr. Gallagher prefers to err on the side of understatement, in which he does not lose the refinements of atmosphere that distinguish his pictures. At his best in pictures like the views of Manchester, Vt., he achieves a result not unlike that of the English water colorists of the last century, who sought to translate the illusion of distance and rolling landscape in a few subtly modulated washes. For Mr. Gallagher, light is something delicate and fugitive, and he refuses to resort to blatant indications of its character.

At Doll and Richards we see many views of Monhegan, with which Mr. Gallagher is well familiar. There are views of water and the rocky coast, the harbor, the local store, the beach. In each picture there is quiet statement, clearly expressed.

Included also are some scenes of Williamsburg, in which the artist depicts some of the old houses. While Mr. Gallagher's method is not commanding or dramatic, he was many qualities which recommend his method.

Roland Cosimini

A Bostonian who spends much of his time in commercial art activity is showing his drawings at the Robert C. Vose Galleries. Roland Cosimini is emphatically interested in design, which results from stressing basic lines of form and movement. So absorbed is he in the elements of pattern that he often leaves his figures in a rather rudimentary state, blocked out firmly. Occasionally Mr. Cosimini abstracts figures, flattening them and disposing details in smooth planes. His performance throughout is decisive, and he aims for the most concise and characterizing contours. He may employ a lineal method or a concrete design for communicating his idea, but invariably the method chosen brings the same result—vigor and clarity. This manner is bound to lead an artist into the confines of stylization. That has its good points and bad, depending upon what is the artist's objective.

Of particular interest in the Vose exhibition are drawings entitled "Simians," "Cat Creeping," "Antelope." A self-portrait shows how the conventions may be applied to the naturalistic demands of personal portraiture.

Albert L. Lake

At the new Gallery of the Boston Art Club are portraits and a few landscapes painted by Albert L. Lake. This artist aims for an adequate likeness which will sum up clearly the characterizing traits of his models. Sometimes he works in greater detail than others, but on the whole he leans towards articulation rather than illusion.

Outstanding are Mr. Lake's portrayals of children with whom the painter feels self-conscious. Adults are treated conventionally, with the textures of their clothing emphasized at the expense of facial features and such details as are expressive of character. While it requires handicraft to record clothing and ornament adequately, there are more searching elements in portraiture.

Portraits which show Mr. Lake at his best are "Portrait with Landscape Background," "Miss Polly Irdway," and "Miss Patricia Cate." A group of landscapes reveal another tendency in his painting—toward the decorative.

Harold Lund

At the Guild of Boston Artists there is an exhibition of water colors by Harold Lund.

This water colorist works in a manner commonly practiced hereabout. He depicts views of the seacoast, the sand and rocks, the wharves, the flats, and views of streets in the small fishing towns. His pictures aim to portray simple views in a clear and unaffected manner. Mr. Lund is occupied with problems of light, and at his best he can make an illuminated surface very eloquent. Pictures like "Old Wharf," "Wet Day," and "Marsh Land" show him at his best.

Handel-Haydn to Give 'Damnation of Faust'

Hector Berlioz's dramatic legend, "The Damnation of Faust," will be presented by the Handel and Haydn Society for the first time at its annual spring concert to be given on Sunday afternoon, April 16, in Symphony Hall.

Soloists will be: Paul Althouse (Faust), Gertrude Ehrhart (Marguerite), Gean Greenwell (Mephistopheles), and Mark Love (Brander). Seventy-four members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist. The entire production will be under the conductorship of Dr. Thomas Stone.

D'Oyly Carte Seat Sale At Box Office, April 3

So many requests have been received by mail for reservations at the D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan engagement of four weeks at the Colonial starting April 17, that the management has arranged for the box office sale to start on Monday morning, April 3, instead of April 10. The change has been made to give Savoyard patrons an opportunity to secure desirable locations before they have all been absorbed by the mail orders.

The theater has been sold out for benefits on the opening night, April 17, and on Friday evening, April 21. On both evenings "The Mikado" will be given.

Warners Propose 48 Feature Films For Coming Year

Forty-eight feature films are announced as the proposed production program for Warner Brothers during the season of 1939-40, a schedule which is called the most ambitious in the history of the company.

Paul Muni's next starring picture will be "The Life of Beethoven," following the forthcoming "Juarez." There will be at least three starring vehicles for Bette Davis, three for James Cagney, three for Edward G. Robinson, three for Errol Flynn, and three for John Garfield. Among the borrowed stars who will appear in Warner pictures are Zorina, George Raft, James Stewart, Fred MacMurray, Jean Arthur, and Miriam Hopkins.

The list of pictures announced includes among others:

"The Sea Hawk," from the romance by Rafael Sabatini, starring Errol Flynn with Olivia de Havilland.

"The Knight and the Lady," co-starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in a production based on Maxwell Anderson's play "Elizabeth the Queen."

"All This and Heaven Too," from the novel by Rachel Field, starring Bette Davis with George Brent, who appear together also in "Dark Victory," shortly to be released.

"The Old Maid," from Edith Wharton's story, co-starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins, and featuring Humphrey Bogart.

"Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson in Richard Connell's story of a racketeer and ex-convict.

"The Moon and Sixpence," from W. Somerset Maugham's novel, starring Edward G. Robinson.

"Four Wives," sequel to "Four Daughters," by Fannie Hurst, bringing together again the cast of the latter picture—the Lane Sisters (Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola,) Gale Page, Jeffrey Lynn, Claude Rains, May Robson, Frank McHugh, and Dick Foran.

"20,000 Years in Sing Sing," by Warden Lewis E. Lawes, starring John Garfield, with Ann Sheridan.

"The Life of Knute Rockne," bringing to the screen the biography of the football coach.

"John Dillinger, Outlaw," the story of the notorious criminal.

"On Your Toes," adapted from the Rodgers-Hart musical comedy. Two stars will head the cast, one of them Zorina, by special arrangement with Samuel Goldywyn.

"Disraeli," a re-make with Claude Rains in the title role.

"The Desert Song," from the light opera by Otto Harbach, Oscar Hammerstein II, Frank Mandel and Sigmund Romberg.

"The Story of Dr. Ehrlich," starring Edward G. Robinson. "The Adventures of Don Juan," starring Errol Flynn. "We Are Not Alone," from the novel by James Hilton, author of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" and "Lost Horizon." "The Story of John Paul Jones," starring James Cagney in the role of the American naval hero. "The Bishop Who Walked With God," based on the life of the Rev. Martin Niemöller.

United Artists to Mark Twentieth Anniversary

United Artists will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the formation of the company on April 17. It was on that day, twenty years ago in the office of William G. McAdoo, that Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, and D. W. Griffith combined to form their own company.

Plans are now being completed by Murray Silverstone of United Artists for the celebration of the anniversary. Participating will be three of the founders of the company—Miss Pickford, Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Fairbanks and Samuel Goldwyn and Alexander Korda whose names were added to the United Artists roster as owner-members and as producers, with Walter Wanger, David O. Selznick, Hal Roach, and Edward Small as independent producers releasing through United Artists.

Europe to Hear Stokowski Conduct

PHILADELPHIA, March 15 (AP)—For the first time, Leopold Stokowski is planning to conduct orchestras in Europe.

He said he would conduct eight concerts here before sailing for London the last of April or the first of May.

"I love Europe and I've always wanted to conduct there," Stokowski said. "But I have waited until I have reached the stage of mastery I desired. . . . I think I have reached it now."

Piano Students Concerts

The monthly concert by students, sponsored by the Boston Piano Teachers Society, will be held this month in Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, on Friday evening, March 24. After this event, the concerts will again be resumed in Steinert Hall.

Purcell's 'King Arthur' In Revival at Harvard

A curious masterpiece of Restoration opera was pleasantly revived last night at Harvard when the Lowell House Musical Society, assisted by the Radcliffe Dance Group, performed to the edification of a large audience "King Arthur, or, The British Worthy." This "dramatick opera" by Dryden and Purcell, first performed in 1691, is in reality a semi-opera—a dramatic spectacle whose most important scenes are enlivened by songs, dances, and the music of an orchestra and an off-stage chorus. This was a type of entertainment that seemed—and perhaps still seems—more native to the Anglo-Saxon genius and taste than the completely sung opera that even then dominated the Italian stage. But the extravagant spectacular effects that characterized both Italian and French opera ("machines for flying in the aire," for example, appear to have been an indispensable feature of these productions) were in England, imitated lavishly enough; and the original production of "King Arthur" was "excellently adorn'd with Scenes and Machines"—according to the 1691 prompter, quoted in last night's program book.

The present revival, by the inexorable limitations imposed by its locus—the Dining Hall of Lowell House—and the absence of royal and aristocratic patronage, was modest as to "scenes" and unprovided with "machines." But pains had been taken to recapture the spirit of the era. Many of the costumes were copied from Inigo Jones' original sketches, and a magnificent show they made, unhampered by any stultifying and pedantic preoccupation with archaeological accuracy. The stage direction and acting, too, were intended to approximate the Restoration style. The magniloquently gusty and bombastic performance of Porter Cole in the title part seemed most successful in fulfilling this intention.

Dryden's part in the work is scarcely great drama. His Arthur has little but the name in common with the Arthur of Malory. Here he is shown in battle with the Saxons, whose king, Oswald, is Arthur's unsuccessful rival for the hand of the beautiful but blind Emmeline. The machinations of the magicians Merlin and Osmund and their attendant spirits are the most important factor in the unraveling of the plot. King Arthur and the noble Britons are eventually, of course, victorious; Emmeline, her sight restored by a magic potion, is duly installed in Arthur's arms after escaping horrid perils; and the glory of Britain is lustily sung in a concluding masque. There are touches of intentional humor in the text, and not a little of unintentional—to which the audience responded heartily.

It is Purcell's share in the opera that is worthiest of survival. Not all of it is on it's composer's highest level. The first act—music before the Saxon temple plods somewhat, with the exception of the stirring song "Come if you dare, our trumpets sound," which was excellently sung by Harrison McK. Rainie. The second contains the admirable music of the rival spirits, "Hither this way, this way bend," some charming songs in praise of the rustic life, and the famous frost scene, with its graphically chilling music and compensatory "Warming Dance." The third is adorned by the beautiful and skilfully devised passacaglia beginning with the air, "How Happy the Lover," and by the patriotic "Vision of Britain," whose best-known and most charming portion is the perennial "Fairest Isle."

It is impossible to single out all the participants who deserved praise. There were many. The excellent chorus and more than adequate orchestra were under the vigorous direction of Courtlandt Canby. The dances had been intelligently devised by Katherine Schroeder and were gracefully executed. The stage direction of Alan Downes made the most of simple means.

S. S.

Iacovleff Memorial Exhibition Planned

Plans are under way for a comprehensive memorial exhibition of the paintings and drawings of Alexandre Iacovleff to be held April 10-29 at the Grand Central Galleries under the patronage of his excellency the French Ambassador to the United States. The committee in charge of the exhibition are: Malvina Hoffman, Anne Morgan, William James, Miss Henrietta Ely, John J. Cunningham, and Erwin S. Barrie.

The exhibition will be held with the co-operation of the French Government and the estate of Mr. Iacovleff. Ten pictures recently acquired by the Luxembourg will be exhibited. Later in the year the entire exhibition will be shown at the new Luxembourg galleries in Paris.

Folk Dance Exhibition

A folk dance exhibition is on view at the Radcliffe College Library. It includes music for the English Morris, Country, and Sword dances, books connected with Cecil Sharp's work, ancient musical instruments, bamboo pipes and the tools with which they are made, magazines, and photographs.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

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Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

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ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
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Sifting Out the Outfielders Is Main Problem of Sox—Stengel Ready for Contests

Cronin Has Real Surplus On Hand to Choose From

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 15—Aside from the selection of nine or 10 pitchers, Joe Cronin's biggest task here in training camp is to eliminate surplus outfielders. He has eight touring Payne Field at the moment, and must drop two—possibly three—before the Red Sox make their bow in the forthcoming American League flag race.

Of course, two of the boys are sure to stay around, unless injuries or unexpected reversals interfere. Joe Vosmik, the blond athlete who batted .324 for Cronin last year, will start in left field. Roger "Doc" Cramer, the leading defensive fielder in the group and a .301 batter in 1938, returns to center.

In right when the season gets under way will be Ted Williams, the string-bean rookie whose slugging at Minneapolis was the sensation of the American Association. Because of his great record with the bat, the manager is forced to hand over Ben Chapman's old berth in the Fenway garden. But if long Ted should fail to live up to his minor league reputation at the plate, or should prove a complete flop defensively, Cronin could wave in a capable replacement.

Nonnenkamp Next

Judging by past performances, Leo "Red" Nonnenkamp is next in line. "Nonny" appeared in 87 games last year, and did about everything except check the baggage for Win Green. He was pinch hitter, pinch runner, played all three outfield positions and substituted for Jimmy Foxx at first base. His batting average was .283, fair enough considering the times he walked up to the plate "cold." The boy covered more ground in the field than did Chapman. He can play a far better defensive game than Williams, but Ted's slugging will probably keep him in there.

For his fifth and possibly sixth men, Cronin must choose from among the following: Fabian Gaffke, who hit .293 at Minneapolis and Boston; Alex Petrushkin, a left-handed .333 hitter for Rocky Mount; Chet Morgan, thick-set new arrival from Detroit, and Stan Spence, a young North Carolina rookie, who combed American Association pitching for a .322 average at Minneapolis.

Gaffke, at times, has looked like a major league hitter. He can drive a ball a long way, but he has never been consistent when given a chance to show himself regularly. Morgan had several trials with the Tigers, yet never quite made the grade. In the American Association, however, he has always hit well over the .300 mark, which should qualify him for serious consideration in the American League.

Forgotten Man

Spence might be called the forgotten man in the Red Sox organization. A year ago last fall this boy was tagged the brightest outfield prospect in the Billy Evans chain, but somehow he almost became lost in the shuffle. Nonnenkamp jumped right over class AA ball and won a reserve job under Cronin. Few expected Red to step from Little Rock to the varsity. Then the Sox purchased the colorful Ted Williams from the Pacific Coast League, and of course you remember what Teddy did at Minneapolis last year. So with this excitement over Williams and Nonnenkamp, young Spence was pushed more or less into the background.

But the boy must not be underrated. The Boston club placed him at Eau Claire, Wis., in 1935. By 1936 they had moved him to their Rocky Mount farm, where he hit .315. Last season, in a Minneapolis uniform, his average rose to .322. On top of that, his outfielding was brilliant. At Eau Claire he learned fly chasing under Johnny Mostil, who was a master at the art. Spence should be watched.

Petrushkin is the baby of the group and figures to spend 1939 with Donie Bush at Louisville. But you never can tell. They said Nonnenkamp would go out again last spring. And now he is the most serious threat to Williams, the minor league sensation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Formerly an all-around athletic star at the University of Southern California, Petrushkin was signed as a free agent and farmed to Rocky Mount. He was born on Christmas Day, 1916. Alex is left-handed all the way.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another Red Sox youngster who might go in the outfield is Paul McLaughlin Campbell, the fancy first baseman who batted .325 at Little Rock last year. With Jimmy Foxx around, Paul is wasting his time in the infield. But he is one of those boys who lives baseball 24 hours a day, and might have a better chance as a fly chaser.

Beat Red Sox 6-3

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 15 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers found the range of the fences in the late innings yesterday and hit enough home runs to beat the Boston Red Sox 6 to 3 in an exhibition game. Leading 2-1 going into the seventh inning, the Dodgers doubled their score on four-base wallops by Fred Sington and Dolph Camilli. Then Babe Phelps hit a third homer in the eighth with one on base. Tom Carey added a Boston homer with one on base in the ninth. Luke Hamlin and Whit Wyatt limited the Sox to six hits while the Dodgers made eight off a trio of Boston rookies. Wayman Kerksieck, Wilfrid Lefebvre and Frank Dasso. Score by innings:

Innings										R	H	E
Boston (A)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	0
Brooklyn (N)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	8	2

Kerksieck, Lefebvre (4), Dasso (7) and Peacock; Mamlin, Wyatt (5) and Phelps.

Maroons to Go On Trip South

Springfield College's varsity baseball team will make a southern training trip of six weeks starting March 20 with Catawba, and including Lenoir Rhyne, Catawba again, North Carolina, Wake Forest, and Duke, Harold S. DeGroat, Head Coach and Graduate Manager of Athletics, has announced. The regular schedule will begin April 15.

Six letermen are available for the Maroons, including Bill Muir, Roger Clark, Bill Clark, C. Menge, Capt. Dick Johnson, and Wes Root. From last year's squad have come Cliff Allen, Jack Smith, R. Sission, E. Lindsay, R. Gifford, R. Gibson, J. Dyer, Z. Domaszewski, Tom Johnson, R. Matousek, R. Lamprey, E. Chase, R. Hettler, and Bun Chapman. Some 18 other candidates are also working out for the team.

The regular schedule follows: April 15—Assumption; 19—Clarkson; 29—at Amherst; May 2—at Williams; 5—at Boston University; 6—at Tufts; 11—St. Michael's; 12—Lowell Textile; 16 at Providence; 20—at St. Michael's and Vermont (double-header); 24—Mass. State; 27—at C. C. N. Y; June 3—at Hartwick.

This might be a picture

of two polar bears in a snowdrift, or a bottle of milk without the bottle, or a cross section of a vacuum—

but, really—

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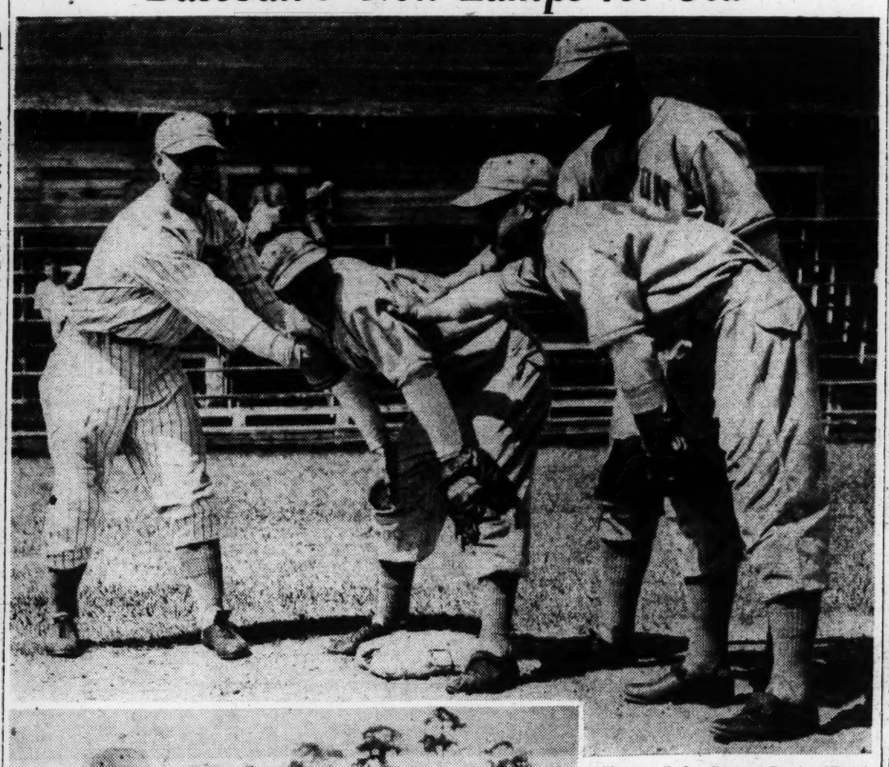
Baseball's 'New Lamps for Old'



Upper: Debs Garms, Boston Bees' third sacker last season and only player on team to hit over .300, is shown being pushed around the bag by rookies who are out to get his job. Left to right we see Henry Majeski of Staten Island, N. Y., who played last year with Birmingham, and batted .325; Garms, who batted .315 with Bees last season; Bob Kahle, who played with the Bees last season, and Johnny Hill, who played with Atlanta and won the Southern Association batting championship with an average of .338. Lower: Catchers Stan Andrews and Charles Sutcliffe are getting a few pointers from the "old master," Al Lopez.

Skating Club Ice Carnival To Close Season at Garden

The Skating Club of Boston will bring the 1938-39 ice skating carnival season to a most fitting climax at the Boston Garden on Friday and Saturday evenings, March 31 and April 1, with the presentation of a brilliant skating extravaganza, entitled "Let's Go." The program will be replete with sparkling performances of internationally known artists with the steel blades as well as numerous local stars who have gained national recognition by virtue of their superior skating abilities.

As usual, the Ice Skating Carnival this year, is being staged for the benefit of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital. The carnival committee have been working for the past several weeks in an effort to make the coming presentation excel all other offerings.

International Stars

It is expected that figure skating stars from England, France and Switzerland will perform in the presentation of "Let's Go" in a series of solo and group numbers. One of the most notable offerings will be skated to Ravel's "La Valse" in a modern ballet interpretation by a group of the most accomplished skaters in the club's roster who have been especially selected for this number.

Heading the list of stars who will take part in the carnival is Joan Tozzer, of Cambridge, who recently defended and retained her title of Ladies' Singles National Champion, together with Bernard Fox, who with Miss Tozzer won the North America Pair Championship held a few weeks ago at the Granite Club in Toronto, Canada. Other leading skating stars who will play prominent roles are Polly Blodgett, former Junior Singles Champion; Gretchen Morrill, Ladies' Junior National Champion, and Betsy Nichols, National Novice Champion.

Invite Robin Lee

The Committee hopes that Robin Lee of St. Paul, Minn., who has been the National Men's Champion since 1935, will accept the invitation to skate in the Boston show. Lee placed second in the North American Championships this year.

The forthcoming carnival will be directed by Prudance Holbrook of Ottawa and Mary Jane Halsted of Toronto, who are combining their abilities to direct, train and organize this big production. Miss Holbrook, a former member of the famed Minto Four, has originated the skating routines for the carnival. Miss Halsted is the charming young former Canadian junior champion who has been the official instructor of the Skating Club of Boston since last January.

Sporting Around the Hub

The two-game series between the Boston Olympics and the Montreal Victorias Friday and Saturday evenings at the Garden will offer an interesting comparison between teams which have drawn their talent from the cities they represent.

Like the Olympics, most of the Victoria players play hockey as a side line and hold positions in the business world. All of the Vics' skaters are from Montreal and have come up to the Senior team from its Junior and Intermediate clubs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Hal Ulen has picked seven members of the Harvard varsity swimming team to make the trip to New Haven to compete in the second annual individual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, to be held in Yale's Payne Whitney Pool Friday and Saturday. The swimmers include Eric Cutler, Jim Curwen, Frank Powers, and Ed Hewitt; divers are Capt. Rusty Greenhood, George Dana, and Chet Sagenkahn.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lawson Little, national and British amateur champion in 1934 and 1935, is no stranger to the Bretton Woods, N. H., Country Club course, where he has just signed on as pro. Last August he carded a 69, two under par, while playing in an exhibition match with Harry Cooper. Little, who is now in the South, will represent the club in the remainder of the winter tournaments, and will take over his duties at the club July 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brown's basketball team, which won 17 out of 20 games this season, opens the eastern play-offs of the National Collegiate A. A. basketball tournament at Penn's Palestra, Philadelphia, Friday night against Villanova. In a second game that evening, Ohio State meets Wake Forest. Saturday night, the two winners meet, with the successful team moving on to the national finals at Northeastern University, Evanston, Ill., March 27.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Club Marquette of Woonsocket, R. I., scored four goals in overtime at the Arena last night against the Junior Olympics to win the New England A. A. U. hockey championship. The Marquettes thus earned the right to represent this region in the national amateur championship at New Haven this week end. Several of the Rhode Island club's star players will not be able to play in the Nationals as they are not American citizens.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tufts yesterday awarded insignias to 31 varsity winter sports athletes and numerals to 39 freshman participants, Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics, announced. Sports included varsity and freshman basketball, track, and wrestling.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fifty-two candidates turned out for the Boston College varsity football team at its first day of spring practice in the Edison Junior High School gym, Lake Street, Brighton.

♪ ♪ ♪

B. U. battery candidates reported today to Coach Mel Collard at the Terrier Gym, St. Botolph Street. Capt. Bob Leahy, ace pitcher, headed the group.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern's varsity hockey squad will meet for its annual banquet and chose a captain for next season Saturday at the Hotel Manger. Candidates are juniors Gerry Griffin of Medford, Gerry Bracken of Watertown, John Eckert of Wakefield, Alan McCarthy of Waltham, Bill Peppard of Arlington, Paul Hefron of Brighton, and Joe Beaton of East Boston; and sophomores Johnny Chipman of Arlington, Lou Cunningham of Waltham, George Ross of Brighton, and Walter Urbanik of Dorchester. Results of the election will be announced next Wednesday.

G. C.

Winter Sports Teams Produce Record at B. U.

Winter sports at Boston University have come to an end and the combined records of the various teams have given the Terriers the greatest average for wins and losses in the history of the institution.

The hockey team, under Coach Wayland F. Vaughan, retained its New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship with six victories and no defeats, and had a grand season's total of 10 victories and four defeats including a victory over Harvard. Hockey writers acclaimed the Terriers as one of the best college hockey teams in the country outside of the Quadrangular League. This was quite a tribute to the Terriers in view of the fact that during the last six games of the season, there was not one man on the squad that was a regular the season before.

Basketball had unprecedented success with 10 victories and four defeats for the greatest record in the annals of basketball at Boston University. This record is quite a tribute to Coach Mel Collard and his squad in view of the fact that the team had only four home games this season.

In basketball, more so than in any other sport, a team playing away from home is at a decided disadvantage due to differences in lighting, floor space, types of backboard, and many other factors. Yet, even with these disadvantages, the Terrier hoopmen won eight out of their last nine games to turn in their record.

The only varsity sport to bring the average down was swimming. Coach Jack Wallace, faced with the problem of building up an inexperienced tank team, had little in the way of material with the result that his webmen lost six out of seven meets.

Freshman sports were particularly successful, with the basketball team winning 11 out of 12 and the freshman hockey team turning in three victories, one tie and one loss.

A total for the year shows:

Sport		Won	Lost	Tied
Varsity	Hockey	10	4	0
Varsity	Basketball	10	4	0
Varsity	Swimming	1	6	0
Freshman	Hockey	3	1	1
Freshman	Basketball	11	1	0
Total		35	16	1

Parker to Row For Cambridge

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—Hugh Parker of Boston, third-year engineering student, will row for Cambridge against Oxford in "the boat race" on the Thames, April 1.

Parker, a newcomer to the inexperienced Cambridge crew, will row No. 4. He was in the Tabor Academy crew for two years and also was in the Tabor boat that won at the 1936 Henley Regatta.

Though Oxford has won for the past two years (after 13 years without a victory), Cambridge again is favored.

Army Names Two Sport Captains

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Cadets Walter W. Lavendusky of McAlester, Okla., and Raymond J. Downey of Springfield, Mass., have been elected captains of the 1940 Army boxing and wrestling teams, respectively.

Lavendusky, a member of the team that won the eastern intercollegiate championship the last two years, has not lost a bout since becoming a member of the team. He won the 115-pound championship last year and the 120-pound title last Saturday at Syracuse.

Downey was one of the Army's most consistent point gainers on this year's team, which marked the return of the Army to intercollegiate competition after an absence of two years.

Bruins Sextet Must Tighten Before Sunday

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bruins now have three games out of the way that are just as well out of the way before the play-offs. In New York they frolicked against Americans, winning 9 to 6, tightened a little against Rangers, winning 4 to 2, and last night they produced a late surge to top the Chicago Black Hawks, 4 to 2, here.

The hockey the Rossmen played in these three games will never do in the play-offs. The final championship games are essentially of a defensive nature and to open up as the Bruins have been doing, is to give the other fellow the chance he is waiting for. The closing game of the regular schedule Sunday brings Canadiens and since the Bruins open up the play-offs against Rangers in New York on Tuesday, they will need to begin tight hockey against the Frenchmen.

Last night the attendance was lightest for the season and a goodly portion of those present were disappointed in the showing of the Bruins until the late stages. Chicago scored in two minutes of play when a new rookie, Ab Demarco, slipped by Jack Portland and beat Brimsek. The Hawks went two up in the second session when Cooper drilled a long one that slid in off Brimsek's stick.

Poured It On

Conacher teamed with Cowley to get one back before the second period closed and with eight minutes of the third period gone, Eddie Shore returned to action following two five-minute penalties and the Bruins really poured their attack into the Hawk territory, with Cowley, Getliffe and Conacher beating Karakas.

Charley Sands went out of action in the first period from an illegal check and may not be ready before the first play-off game, if then . . . Eddie Shore may make mistakes in hockey, but the Bruins looked like any run-of-the-mill team until he provided the spark . . . It is too bad that Bill Cowley missed so many games during mid-season. He is the best offensive forward on the club today and might have led the entire league in scoring if he had not been injured.

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Dit Clapper has a broken toe but will play through . . . President Frank Calder of the N. H. L. presented the Bruins with the Prince of Wales trophy, emblematic of the N. H. L. championship, before the game . . . He stated that attendance is close to that of last year and that rumors about Maj. Frederic McLaughlin of Chicago getting out of hockey were just that—rumors.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Cowley picked up his two assists he totaled 32 for the season which is the best any Bruin has ever done . . . Dutch Gainor held the mark of 31 in 1929-30 . . . Young Conacher, with 24 goals, passes all attempts of a Bruin since Marty Barry in 1933-34 who gathered 27 . . . It was the seventh-straight victory for the Bruins and the eighth against Chicago this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ab Demarco, new Hawk rookie right wing, played with Providence and has all the earmarks of a coming hockey player . . . Referee Norman Lamport started something new when he gave Eddie Shore two major penalties, five minutes each, and Bill MacKenzie one two-minute penalty, for the same fracas . . . Eddie Burke, former center of the old Boston Tigers, visited the game.

New Ticket Plans

The Bruins management has announced a change in dates for the distribution of tickets for the play-off games with the New York Rangers played in Boston March 23 and 26.

Tickets will not be ready until Tuesday, March 21, at 9 a. m. Season ticket holders and those on the reservation plan must pick up their tickets and their extra tickets for both the March 23 and 26 games at the Boston Garden between Tuesday, March 21, at 9 a. m. and Wednesday, March 22, at 8 p. m.

The public sale of all uncalled for tickets will take place for the March 23 game at the Boston Garden on the morning of the game at 9 a. m. Public sale of tickets for the March 26 game will take place on the morning of the game at the Boston Garden at 9 a. m.

Usual regular season rules regarding sale of upper balcony seats and admission tickets will hold for the play-offs, except that upper balcony fans attending the Canadiens game on Sunday night will be given identification cards to permit them to buy their seats in advance of all play-off games.

Daughaday New Captain

William H. Daughaday of Winnetka, Ill., was unanimously chosen captain of the Harvard wrestling team at a meeting of lettermen yesterday. He succeeds Harvey Ross this year's Crimson leader.

Daughaday enjoyed a successful season, losing only two matches and finishing third in the 165-pound class in the eastern wrestling championships last week for the second year in a row. He prepared for college at the North Shore Country Day School.

Women Skiers Arrive

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Four of Switzerland's ranking women skiers arrived today en route to the International Ski Races at Sun Valley, Idaho, March 24-26.

They were Erna Steuri, Doris Friedrich, Gritli Schaad and Nini von Arx-Zogg, Elsa Roth accompanied the four skiers as manager of the team.

Hall Defeats McCourt

DETROIT, March 15 (AP)—Clarence Jackson's winning streak in the national three-cushion billiards tournament stopped at eight straight yesterday when Allen Hall, of Chicago, beat him, 50 to 48, in 50 innings. Hall had a high run of nine, Jackson seven.

Bees Begin Twenty-Four Game Exhibition Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 15—Yesterday was the last day of non-competitive conditional work for the Boston Bees. They opened their 24-game exhibition schedule by playing the St. Louis Cardinals in St. Petersburg today. Five week from now the Bees will open their National League campaign, opposing the Philadelphia Nationals in Boston.

Casey Stengel, Bees manager, stated his policy for the exhibition schedule as follows:

"When we play games away from home we probably will not always take a full squad with us. It would be better to leave those players at home for a workout who we do not plan to use. A man does not get a chance to do much practicing before these games when they are played on the road.

Try New Men

"I don't want to use the men I know well. I know what Garms can do at third base, for example, so why should I play him until I find out what some of these other third basemen, men like John Hill, Henry Majeski, and Bob Kahle, can do? I'm going to try out some of these new men. They'll all get a chance, too."

The veteran pitchers, however, will receive regular work, so they can gradually strengthen themselves until they are ready for the nine-inning stretch when the season opens. Thus, Danny MacFayden, Jim Turner, Lou Fette, and Milt Shoffner are scheduled to pitch in some of the earliest games. MacFayden, Milt Shoffner, and Tom Earley are well advanced in their conditioning.

For the 33-year-old MacFayden, the training season is not one long sweat, as it is for most hurlers, who lard up during the off-season. "I've got to get my arm ready, that's all," says the Deacon. "My problem is to train without losing weight, for I'm light enough now. That's why I don't do much running like the other pitchers."

Miller at Short

Eddie Miller at shortstop, Tony Cuccinello at second, and Max West in right field probably will start nearly all the 24 exhibition games on the Bees schedule. Buddy Hassett and Elbie Fletcher will be alternated at first base; Hill, Majeski, Kahle, and Garms all will be tried at third; Outlaw and Dickshot will be alternated in center field.

Al Lopez probably will do little catching until the team starts north, leaving Al Todd, Phil Masi, Stan Andrews, Butch Sutcliffe, and Manuel Onis the receiving chores. Al Simmons probably will play moderately in left field, because he dislikes Florida's sandy fields. The Bees are much better off in reserves than they were last season; they can put a strong team of substitutes on the field if they wish.

Track Ready at Dartmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 15—Indoor track's most noteworthy occasion in the realm of record-breaking attempts takes place in Alumni Gymnasium on Dartmouth's famous wooden oval tonight, with two-miler Don Lash, half-miler John Borican, the mile and two mile relay quartets of Fordham University and N. Y. U., and members of the Dartmouth varsity track team entered in the second annual Special Invitation Meet.

First on the four event program will be a dual race between the two-mile relay teams of Fordham and N. Y. U. Both of these quartets will be running for a new mark at the distance. Their first goal will be the existing indoor record of 7m. 40 1-6s., established by Georgetown University runners in New York, March 17, 1925. A yet higher mark for the collegians to reach would be the world's fastest recorded time at 7m. 39.8s., set by the United States two-mile relay team in London, Aug. 5, 1936.

Borican to Run 880

At 8:20 p. m., the 880-yard and 800-meter handicap field will go to the mark in a handicap race with Borican, running for the Shore Athletic Club, as the scratch runner. Borican will be timed for both races and new records for the distance will be very much in danger as the New Jersey middle distance ace is in top condition for his efforts and confident that he will fulfill his ambitions.

Twenty minutes later the two mile handicap field of six entries will toe the mark in an effort to force Lash to a history-making two-mile performance. The Indiana State Police-man has set a terrific pre-race schedule for himself with his ultimate goal at 8m. 50s.

Fordham vs. N. Y. U.

As the windup of the evening, the relay quartets of Fordham and N. Y. U. will again take over the track, this time with the mile relay record at stake. The University of California outdoor mark of 3m. 11.6s. set May 16, 1936, will command the top attention of the college runners, while the indoor record of 3m. 17s. established by the University of Pennsylvania mile relay foursome, March 4, 1933, will be the second goal.

Engineers from the Thayer School spent the week end remeasuring the Dartmouth track and found it in perfect order. Referee for the meet will be Coach John Magee of Bowdoin, Vice-President of the Amateur Athletic Union Record Committee.

Lill Is Chief Timer

Chief timer will be Alfred Lill of the Boston A. A., and his assistants will be as follows: Professors Charles Proctor and Gordon Hull of Dartmouth, Coach Oscar Hedlund of M. I. T., Dean of Thayer School Frank Garran, Sidney C. Hazelton of Dartmouth, and Coach Harry Hillman of Dartmouth. All of the above mentioned timers are accepted officials by the Timers Committee of the N. E. A. A. U.

Judges at the finish will be William H. McCarter, Director of Athletics, E. Gordon Bill, Dean of the Faculty, Richard M. Walsh of Harvard University and District Court Judge of Dorchester, Mass., and Prof. Charles Bolser of Dartmouth College. The starter will be Elliot B. Noyes, freshman track coach.

College Pool Scorers Led By Paul Williams of Penn

Fulfilling all pre-season expectations, Yale won the championship in the third annual Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League tournament following its double victory over Princeton and Harvard last week. This is the first title for the Elis since the league, off-shoot of th Intercollegiate Swimming Association, was formed in 1937. Yale won the last I. S. A. crown in 1936.

The Blue finished its season with a perfect record in league competition. In its march to the title, Yale annexed 31 first places in individual events and seven in the relays out of a possible total of 54. Only Princeton held it to less than six firsts in the nine-event program. In fact the Tigers gained one more first place in their meet, five to four, including a world-record performance by Capt. Dick Hough in the 200-yard breast stroke, but the Blue had the advantage in second places. Hough did 2m. 22.2s. in the event, three-tenths of a second better than the old mark set three years ago by Jack Kasley of Michigan.

Williams Leading Scorer

In individual scoring, Pennsylvania's Paul Williams retained the lead he has held since the beginning of the season and finished in front for the second straight year. He scored 54 points, two more than Harvard's Eric Cutler. Princeton's Al Vande Weghe was third with 51½ and Columbia's captain, Justin Callahan, was fourth with 49 11-12.

With the dual-meet season ended, the league faces the climax of the season this week, when the second annual individual championships will be held in the Payne Whitney Pool, New Haven. Thirty-four colleges have been invited to participate in the 12-event carnival on Friday and Saturday.

Team Scoring

	1	2	3	*MR	†FR	Pts	Opp. Pts
Yale	31	25	19	5	2	288	161
Princeton	20	20	23	6	4	286	164
Harvard	27	26	15½	3	3	264½	185½
Columbia	18	26	14	4	4	230	220
Dartm'th	15	23½	17½	1	5	203½	246½
Penn.	20	8	24	1	0	153	296
Navy	7	18½	32	1	8	149	301

Individual Scoring

		1	2	3	*	†	Pts
William, Pennsylvania		10	1	1	0	0	54
Cutler, Harvard		9	2	1	0	0	52
Vande Weghe, Princeton		8	1	0	3	2	51
Callahan, Columbia		8	1	0	1	3	50
Parke, Princeton		7	2½	1	0	2	47
Vergeichik, Columbia		4	6	2	0	3	45
Good, Yale		8	0	0	1	0	42
Van Oss, Princeton		2	7½	2	0	2	38
Curwen, Harvard		5	2	2	0	1	35
Hough, Princeton		5	0	0	5	0	33
Armstrong, Dartmouth		5	0	1	0	3	31
Ostrander, Dartmouth		3	4	4	0	0	31
Stein, Dartmouth		3	4	2	1	0	21
Wager, Navy		1	5½	3	0	3	30½
Greenhood, Harvard		6	0	0	0	0	30
Finnerty, Columbia		2	4	1	4	0	30
Gibson Navy		5	1	0	0	0	28
Halsey, Princeton		5	1	0	0	0	28
Bosworth, Harvard		4	1	0	3	0	28
Moonan, Yale		3	1	1	4	1	27
Powers, Harvard		1	5	2	0	1	24
Cushman, Dartmouth		1	2	2	1	5	23
Shrodes, Dartmouth		1	3½	1	0	3	22
Burns, Yale		3	1	0	2	0	21
Perryman, Yale		3	1	0	0	1	21
Duncan, Yale		3	1	0	0	1	20
Gesner, Yale		2	2	0	2	0	19
Tator, Pennsylvania		2	1	6	0	0	19
Waldron, Harvard		2	1	0	3	0	18
Poitras, Columbia		2	2	2	0	0	18
Dyer, Dartmouth		1	4	1	0	0	18
Tolan, Pennsylvania		2	1	2	1	0	17
Metcalf, Yale		2	1	0	2	0	16
Keating, Columbia		2	2	0	0	0	16
Kent, Columbia		0	4	2	0	1	16
Green, Princeton		0	2	1	1	4	16
Daugherty, Pennsylvania		2	1	1	0	0	16
Gosling, Pennsylvania		1	3	1	0	0	15
Logan, Pennsylvania		2	1	1	0	0	14
Brueckel, Yale		1	1	1	3	0	14
Jacques, Navy		0	3	3	1	0	14
Belcher, Yale		2	1	0	0	0	13
McCarter, Princeton		1	3	2	0	0	13
Fox, Columbia		0	0	0	3	4	12
Stavers Columbia		0	4	0	0	0	12
Griffin, Harvard		0	1	0	3	2	11
Spendelow, Yale		1	2	0	0	0	11
Englander, Navy		0	1	0	0	1	11
McClure, Princeton		0	2	1	0	2	10
Mustin, Yale		1	1	2	0	0	10
Endweiss, Yale		2	0	0	0	0	10
Kraus, Harvard		0	3	1	0	0	10
Warner, Dartmouth		1	1	2	0	0	10
Kleppinger, Yale		0	2	2	1	0	10
Sampson, Navy		1	0	2	1	0	10
Lindgren, Columbia		0	0	1	1	4	10

LEGEND—Scoring computed on basis of 5 points for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1 2-3 for participation on winning medley relay team and 1¼ for free-style relay team. Fractions carried to nearest point. *Medley Relay. †Freestyle Relay.

Best Performances

(In 25-yard pools only)

50-yard freestyle—Eric Perryman, Yale, 23.6s.

100-yard freestyle—John Good, Yale, 53.5s.

220-yard freestyle—John Good, Yale, 2m., 14.3s.

440-yard freestyle—Eric Cutler, Harvard, 4m. 59.4s.

150-yard backstroke — Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, 1m. 35.7s.

200-yard breaststroke—Richard Hough, Princeton, 2m. 22.2s. (new world record).

Fancy dive—E. Russell Greenhood, Harvard, 137.02 points.

300-yard medley relay—Princeton (Albert Vande Weghe, Richard Hough, Herbert Moeller), 2m. 54.3s.

400-yard freestyle relay — Princeton (Hendrick van Oss, James Green, Albert Vande Weghe, Edward Parke), 3m. 40s.

Semi-Pro Baseball

NEW YORK (AP)—Appointment of 27 of the state commissioners who will supervise the organization and conduct of semi-pro baseball leagues and tournaments during the 1939 season was announced by the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress.

In each state a drive is being launched to bring the teams and leagues into one National Association and to give them the protection against team-jumping offered by a national contract system. The Congress is offering a trophy for the champion of each loop and will settle, through Commissioner George Sisler, any protests or disputes referred to it.

The state commissioners appointed included:

Maine, Ralph Miller, Portland; Massachusetts, Arthur B. Corey Concord; New Hampshire, W. M Stearns, Dover; New Jersey, Albert B. Herrmann, Milltown; Pennsylvania, Frank R. Swast, Jr., Apollo.

Washington Crews Hit Hard—Chicago Eliminated as Toronto Advances in Hockey

Four Huskies Stroking Pens Instead of Oars

From Pacific Northwest Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—For an athlete to neglect his school work is definitely not news in this day of emphasized college athletics, but when four crew lettermen at the University of Washington abandoned the sport to devote more time to their studies, Coach Al Ulbrickson thought in terms of banner headlines.

"All four of them have been East to race, three of the boys for three successive years. All have been turning out diligently six days a week, seven months a year, and they honestly feel they cannot spare the time again this year," was the explanation given by Ulbrickson. Those now stroking pens instead of oars are: John Carey, Robert Wescott, and Ewen Dingwall, oarsmen who filled the No. 2, 3, and 4 seats in Washington's 1938 Poughkeepsie varsity, and Leo Hawel, No. 6 in the championship junior varsity boat. Dingwall and Hawel are journalism students, Carey is in law school, and Wescott studies chemical engineering.

Add to this quadruple loss the graduation toll which took stroke Don Hume, Gordon Adam, and John White, three-year lettermen and members of the 1936 national and world's champion Olympic crew; Norman Turay, varsity against California and junior varsity at Poughkeepsie; and Earl Schenck and John Rosenkranz, varsity and jayvee coxswains, and the reason why Ulbrickson is not overconfident is apparent.

Away to Poor Start

The usual dour visage assumed by Ulbrickson in early March when the reporters come around prepared to ballyhoo the Huskies, has come natural this year. 'We've had a terrible early spring—too much wind and choppy water," says the 36-year-old coach who is in his twelfth season as Washington varsity mentor. "We are two weeks behind training schedule, with the California race barely a month away. And I notice that Ky Ebright has been having excellent weather conditions and is only troubled by trying to find positions for his abundance of returning lettermen."

Director of Athletics Ray L. Eckmann announced recently that the Washington varsity would be sent East as usual, and the junior varsity would also make the trip in accord with the policy of always sending crews back to defend titles—but whether or not the freshmen will go will depend much on their pre-June showing. In practice the frosh have demonstrated they are eager to travel, for they twice defeated the varsity in trials.

Outstanding crewmen in varsity practice have been Gus Eriksen, Capt. Robert Murray, and George Chica. Eriksen stroked the national championship jayvee crews of 1937 and 1938, and should move up to varsity stroke this year. Murray has been shifted from his 1938 No. 7 seat to No. 3, and Chica returns to varsity bow.

Boatings change almost every afternoon, with Ulbrickson still trying to find the best combination. The name "varsity" is given to the boat that wins the most recent trial. In one week of practice, the varsity title changed hands three times.

Interclass Regatta

An interclass regatta for a trophy donated by the Seattle Times was revived this year for the first time since 1931. Five crews—freshmen, sophomore, junior, senior, and all-stars, entered the 2,000-meter competition. For the first half of the race the crews were rowing almost a dead heat, then the frosh, not accustomed to a high stroke, fell behind. The other four shells kept pace in one of the most thrilling races ever seen here, with the sophomore eight winning by a few feet from the all-stars. Less than one-half boat length separated the four crews at the finish.

* * *

Oregon's basketball quintet proved their right to the Northern Division title and showed they were a really great team in their two-game win over Washington in the championship series at Seattle.

More than ten thousand jammed the Washington pavilion and five thousand others were turned away in the opening game that Oregon won, 39-26, clinching their second successive title. It was the following night that produced the brilliant basketball not displayed in the opener due to the importance of the game. With nothing at stake except Lauren (Laddie) Gale's attempt to shatter the Northern Division scoring record of 187 points, the two quintets played a fast, accurate game, Oregon winning 54-52 after staving off a Husky rally that failed when a Washington player missed an easy shot with three seconds to play.

The big interest in that second game was whether or not Gale would break the record. Last year Gale set a 20-game record of 249 points, and with his 11 points earned in the Friday night encounter, needed 16 more to break the mark set by Wally Palmberg of Oregon State in 1936. Washington's captain and ace guard, George Ziegenfuss, was checking Gale, but with five minutes to play Gale had tallied 14 points. In those last minutes with a "foreign" crowd cheering him on, Gale tried four times on difficult basket attempts, but couldn't sink one, and the final gun found him one point shy of tying the record, ending the season with a total of 186 points.

Oregon Record Stands

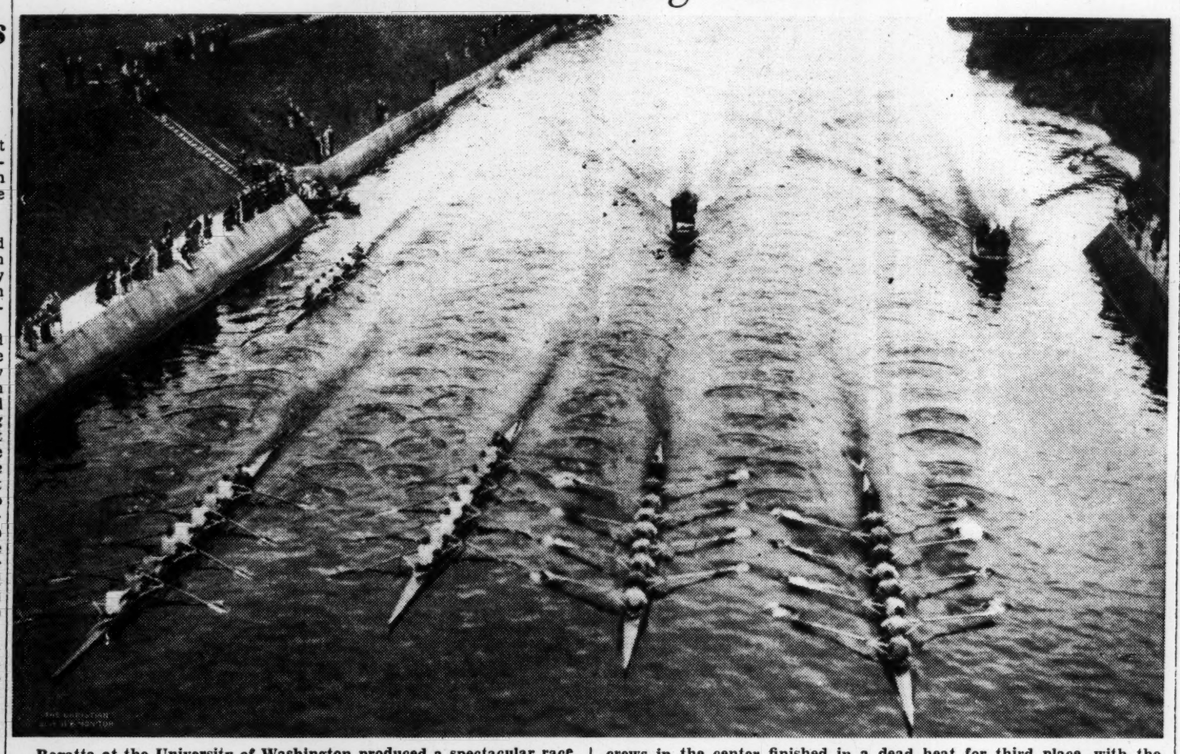
By winning all four games from Washington, a team that defeated the Big Ten champions, Ohio State, in pre-season competition, Oregon showed they are one of the finest teams in the nation. If Coach Hec Edmundson with his knowledge of defense and knowing how to play Oregon, could not win even one game out of four from Coach Howard Hobson's tall Webfoots, it is hard to see how any basketball team can stop Oregon.

* * *

Sideline Banter — Players and coaches of the Northern Division schools balloted on an official all-Northern team, and decided on the combination of Gale and Williamson, forwards; Wintermute, center; and Ziegenfuss and Hooper (WSC) guards. Wintermute received the highest number of votes, being one short of the highest possible total (probably his own ballot) . . . A good all-Coast team might show Gale and Vaughn (USC), forwards; Wintermute, center; and Ogilvie (Cal.) and Ziegenfuss, guards . . . With the Northern Division debating the proposition to install glass backboards, Washington's coach Edmundson recalls playing on a court with transparent boards way back in 1916, while attending summer school in Texas . . . Both Oregon and Washington lose four-fifths of their starting line-ups before next season—and Oregon State will have on hand a full team of two-year veterans plus one of the best freshman quintets in years . . . Oregon has played before 132,700 spectators in 29 games thus far this season . . . Although topped by the non-Conference University of Nevada ski team, the Washington skiers finished in second place in the Pacific Ski Union meet, to become Conference champions for the fifth successive year.

—Bob Cahn

Inter-Class Racing Revived



Regatta at the University of Washington produced a spectacular race, with the sophomore eight (left) crossing the finish line a few feet ahead of the all-star combination on the extreme right. The junior and senior crews in the center finished in a dead heat for third place, with the freshman (extreme left) two lengths behind. The race was held in the Lake Washington Canal bordering the Washington campus.

Leafs Move Up And Hawks Go Out in Hockey

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	33	10	2	149	71	72
Rangers	24	15	6	131	96	54
Toronto	18	19	9	110	100	45
Americans	17	20	10	114	146	44
Detroit	17	24	6	104	126	40
Canadiens	14	23	9	105	138	37
Chicago	12	26	8	88	124	32

Results March 14

Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Toronto 7, Americans 3.
Detroit 3, Rangers 2.

By the Associated Press

It's up to the New York Rangers, who can't finish anywhere but second no matter how hard they try, to settle the rest of the National Hockey League final standing.

The only considerable doubt left after last night's games concerns the third-place race between the Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Americans and that's where the Rangers come in. They furnish all the opposition left for those two teams.

Toronto went into third by a one-point margin by walloping the Amerks, 7-3, on the remarkable sharpshooting of Nick (Red) Metz. At the same time the Chicago Black Hawks, 1938 Stanley Cup winners, were definitely and finally committed to the league's cellar when they took a 4-2 beating from the Boston Bruins. Detroit's Red Wings virtually clinched fifth place with a 3-2 victory over the Rangers.

Chicago's sad plight isn't exactly unusual. Such things have happened more than once before when a team was wearing out and had one last fling. The Hawks barely made the play-offs last year but they were at their peak when they got there. This season the spark was missing and they headed toward the bottom almost from the start.

They weren't expected to beat the new league champions last night, but they made some threats by scoring the first two goals. Two of their newest players, Ab Demarco and Joe Cooper, did the trick, but the Bruins slammed in three goals in the last period to win. Roy Conacher, Boston's league-leading goal getter, made two for a season's total of 24.

The defeat left the Hawks five points behind the idle Montreal Canadiens with only two games to play. Detroit, meanwhile, moved three points ahead of the Canadiens. The Wings have only one more game to play and the Canadiens two, but since each plays Chicago and the Frenchmen also take on Boston, any further change is unlikely.

Toronto's Metz scored four goals to tie the season's high mark and added an assist. All but one of his goals came in a wild second period, when the Leafs pulled ahead, 5-2.

And Talking of . . . France

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rugger Matters—'Pro' and Amateur

LONDON — Onto the screen of British sport, so to speak, has suddenly been projected a moving picture from France. And a singularly moving picture it appeared to be for the Frenchmen who embraced each other so enthusiastically at St. Helens (Lancashire) after their country's team of professional Rugby League footballers had there beaten the pick of England's paid Rugger stars for the first time by 12 points to 9.

This result was totally unexpected. And, from the French point of view, it was (to quote a Paris newspaper headline) a "surprise joyeuse." For the French devotees of thirteen-a-side Rugger have been eagerly awaiting the day of France's first victory over the English since the professional variation of the handling code was introduced into France about six years ago.

First Win Since 1931

This, the first success over England gained by a French Rugger side of any sort since 1931, when, at the Rugby Union game—fifteen-a-side and strictly amateur—France beat England at Colombes in the international tournament by 14 points to 3.

At that time, Rugger in France, all under Union laws and supposed to be rigidly amateur, was going through an unhappy period. A dozen clubs broke away from the French Rugby Football Federation and launched a crusade of their own to clean up the game, purge it of foul play (largely due to lax refereeing), brutality (attributed to over-intensified competition in the French national inter-club championship) and "shamateurism" of various kinds. This "Revolution" put the French governing body of the game in an embarrassing situation and led the British authorities to declare in March, 1931, that:

"After examination of the documentary evidence furnished by the French Federation and the dissentient clubs, we are compelled to state that, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the game of Rugby Football in France, neither our Union, nor the clubs or unions under its jurisdiction, will be able to arrange or fulfil fixtures with France or French clubs at home or away after the end of this season unless and until we are satisfied that the control and conduct of the game has been placed on a satisfactory basis in all essentials."

Well, that was the end (to date) of Rugby Union football between the British and the French. And now I hear folk in club Rugger here asking, How much longer is France to be ostracised? Most clubs are heartily in favor of resuming matches with French clubs (exchanges of visits were accounted most enjoyable); many people would like to see the French national side back in the international tournament with the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh; and, one way and another, it seems to be widely felt that the Rugby Union should take steps to see how French Rugger stands today, with a view to resuming relationship if the French Rugby Union authorities are found to have put their house in order during the eight years that have intervened.

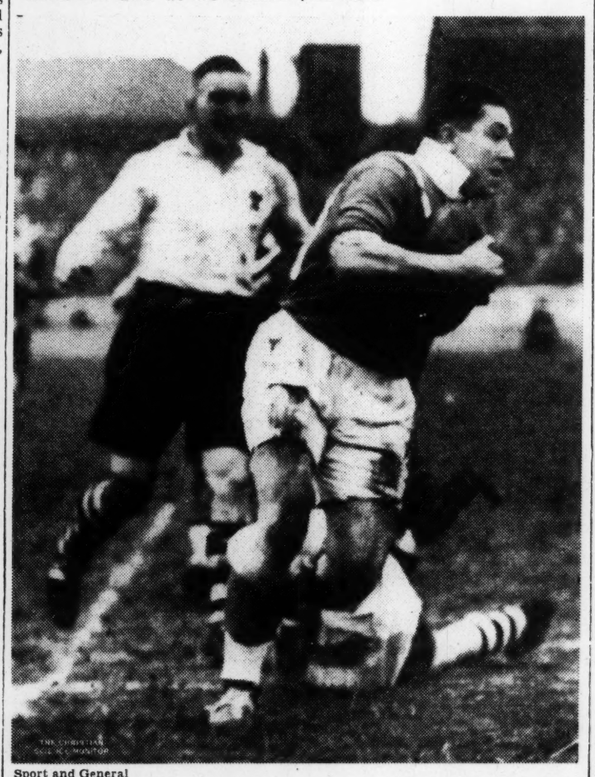
Contacts

Meanwhile, the only Franco-British Rugger contacts are those in the field of professional play—with thirteen men a side, under the laws of the Rugby League, a game that has a following only in the industrial north of England, in Australia and in France.

By beating England for the first time in a Rugby League international France has now reached the point of advancement that it reached in Rugby Union play 12 years ago. Amateur Rugger has been played in France since the eighties, and France started on international matches away back in 1905. The Frenchmen beat Scotland in 1911, and before they made their exit in 1931 from the international tournament in which they had competed since 1910, they defeated England twice (in 1927 and 1931); Scotland four times (in 1911, 1921, 1924 and 1930); Ireland five times (in 1920, 1921, 1923, 1930 and 1931), and Wales once, in 1928.

"Arrived"

So there was no doubt about France's having "arrived" in the playing sense at the time when the British Unions announced their decree of "excommunication." On both sides of the Channel there is now voiced a strong desire to see the French and British amateur Rugger players back again in competition, as the professionals are at the present time.



Sport and General

One must tackle hard to bring down a big French forward like this fellow. And one, you will notice, has tried in vain. However, another Englishman has loomed up.

K. C. Martin Oilers Upset on Court In Denver Play

DENVER, Colo., March 15 (AP)—A team of valiant little Virginians from Roanoke delivered the first important upset of the National A. A. U. basketball championships yesterday, while the seeded Seattle, Wash., Alpines, powerful northwest champions, barely escaped defeat in an overtime struggle.

The clever ball handlers of Sam Houston Teachers, Texas, also continued their sparkling play to defeat the strong Oakland, Calif., Youngs, 30 to 28.

Quintets from California, Virginia, Colorado, Kansas, Texas, and Washington advanced into today's round of 16.

The Roanoke team, the National Business College outfit, jolted veteran tournament observers by outplaying the experienced Kansas City Martin Oilers for a 44-34 decision.

The Virginia A. A. U. champions made up for what they lacked in size by mixing up their attack and rigging up a stout defense.

The Kansas City team, with two players—Frank Groves and Herman Fischer—from last year's national champion Kansas City., Kan., Healeys, couldn't keep up with the Easterners after Roanoke broke a 22-22 tie early in the second half.

The Seattle Alpines and the Bogalusa, La., Gaylords, from opposite sections of the Nation, played as though they had been neighborhood rivals for years.

After a 12-12 first half, the score was tied three times during the second half before Russell, the Gaylords' leading scorer, deadlocked the count at 27-27, 12 seconds before the game ended.

Seattle struck two field goals early in the extra period and managed to stave off Bogalusa for the rest of the way. The Gaylords were the last team from the Deep South left in the meet.

Another Southern team was eliminated when the Edentide Club of Louisville, Ky., which drew a first round bye, was trampled by the Oakland, Calif., Golden States, 63 to 35.

The Universals of Wichita, Kan., were defeated 36-33 by the Lasalle, Colo., Oilers, who rallied in the final three minutes. The Wichita Cut Rates were far too strong for Doane, champion of the Nebraska Collegiate Athletic Conference this year, taking a 61-37 win.

Sampson Enters Speedway Race

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15 (AP)—Alden Sampson of Van Nuys, Calif., who once mortgaged his garage to put an automobile into the 500-mile race here—and won, is the first announced entrant in the 1939 speedway classic.

Sampson notified the speedway office he, Leo Goossen and Riley Brett had formed a company to build a 16-cylinder speedster for the Memorial Day race. He did not say who would drive.

Lou Meyer of Huntington Park, Calif., only three-time winner of the race, scored his first victory in a car Sampson entered in 1928. Sampson mortgaged his Middletown (Ohio) garage to buy the car, and shared in the $20,000 prize.

Layton Wins in Billiards

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15 (AP)—Johnny Layton, representing Hartford in the national three-cushion billiard championship yesterday won both matches from Charles McCourt of Cleveland, Ohio, capturing the first, 50 to 26, and the second, 50 to 49.

The opening match went 59 innings with Layton and McCourt sharing high-runs honors, each registering a three. Layton won the second game in 63 innings, recording a high run of five, one more than McCourt.

Beavers Win Title

SAINT JOHN, March 15 (CP)—Saint John Beavers last night captured the Maritime Senior Amateur Hockey Championship by defeating Sydney Millionaries 3-2 in the second game of their two-game total-goals series. They played to a 3-3 tie in Sydney Friday night.

Drake and Oklahoma Aggies Dominate M. V. Basketball

Final Missouri Valley Standings

	W.	L.	Pts.	O.Pts.	Pc.
Drake	11	3	550	441	.786
Oklahoma A. & M.	11	3	476	383	.786
Tulsa	7	2	290	253	.778
Grinnell	8	6	536	499	.572
Creighton	7	7	476	508	.500
Washington	6	8	493	532	.428
St. Louis	3	11	398	480	.214
Washburn	2	12	423	545	.143

Valley Non-conference record

	W.	L.	Pts.	O.Pts.	Pc.
Grinnell	6	1	268	204	.857
Tulsa	6	1	290	253	.778
Oklahoma A. & M.	7	4	303	265	.636
Drake	3	3	193	220	.500
Washington	3	4	279	299	.429
Creighton	4	5	353	381	.444
St. Louis	2	5	221	256	.286
Washburn	2	5	208	237	.286
Totals	34	29	2115	2095	.539

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Oklahoma Aggies, who divided the Missouri Valley Conference championship with Drake to finish on top for the fourth straight year, let opponents average only 27.4 points per game while their record in non-Conference competition was even better, 24.1.

Bill Williams at Drake, on the other hand, had a scoring machine which seemed to improve with every game. The Bulldogs averaged 39.3 points in the 14 Conference contests, ending the campaign on a high note by scoring 64 points against Grinnell. Drake scored an even 50 points in three other Conference games.

Modern League Record

Four Drake regulars finished among the top 11 Conference scorers, all of them making more than 100 points. Paul Griffith, senior forward who made 27 points to the season's high individual effort in a game against Creighton, was second to Carl Roh of Creighton in scoring.

Roh set a new modern league record of 160 points while Griffith had 146. Walter O'Connor, sophomore guard, was ninth with 110; Ned Swan, junior center, tenth with 107, and Toky Ahrenkiel, junior forward, eleventh with 102. L. D. Norris, the fifth Bulldog regular, is a defensive specialist and rarely takes a pot at the hoop.

Jesse Renick, the Indian junior college transfer, is the spearhead of the Cowboy offensive. Jesse, who played every position on the team, counted 128 points for third place.

Roh's 70 goals were tops in that department while Fred Luther, Grinnell's all-around athlete, made 42 free throws to lead in that division. Norman Sanneman and Eddie Amsbaugh of Washburn led in personal fouls with 43 and 42, respectively.

Valley teams, in winning 34 and losing 29 non-Conference games, managed to take eight of 13 games played with Big Six foes. Oklahoma and Missouri, Big Six co-champions, broke exactly even with Valley opponents. The Oklahoma Aggies split a two-game series with Oklahoma U., while Missouri won and lost a game each with sixth-place Washington and seventh-place St. Louis.

Valley-Big Six Record

Drake—Defeated Iowa State twice, 32-30 and 35-33.
Oklahoma A. & M.—defeated Kansas twice, 21-15 and 25-19, and Oklahoma once, 32-22; lost to Kansas, 34-27 and to Oklahoma, 34-30.
Creighton—defeated Iowa State, 35-29.
Washington—Defeated Missouri, 47-43; lost to Missouri, 52-32.
St. Louis—Defeated Missouri, 35-27; lost to Missouri, 42-30.
Grinnell—Lost to Iowa State, 43-36.
Tulsa—Did not play.

Sport Shavings Here and There

Don Budge has started in against Fred Perry the same way he started against Vines and it looks as if he would be the professional indoor champion when his present season against the English star is over. . . . Ty Cobb of baseball fame is now an enthusiastic track and field fan. He has been appointed a judge to officiate at all P. A. meets.

* * *

It is hoped that Cunningham and Wooderson, holders of the indoor and outdoor mile records, may meet when the American and British track stars compete in New York next July.

Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, advocates an annual athletic carnival for Chicago as a means of helping business recovery in that city. . . . An all-star game of minor league players is to be a part of the program celebrating the centennary of baseball.

* * *

Reports from the Pacific Coast say University of Southern California has its best track and field squad in history. It must be good then . . . Sam Crawford, former Detroit outfielder and heavy hitter, is now running an elevator in a warehouse in Los Angeles.

* * *

When Ohio State won the Big Ten basketball championship it was the third time a Buckeye team, coached by Harold G. Olsen, had won the title. The previous victories were in 1925 and 1933. . . . Charles E. Bowen, president of the Champaign Chamber of Commerce, is business manager of University of Illinois athletics.

* * *

Bob Gerst, three-year letterman, has been elected honorary captain of the Washington University (St. Louis) basketball team for 1938-39. Pittsburgh football teams coached by Jock Sutherland won 111 games, lost 28 and tied 14.

G. M. R. H.

A. A. U. Swimming Meet Awarded to Ohio State

NEW YORK (AP)—Ohio State University, winner of the team championship last year, has been awarded the National A. A. U. men's Indoor Swimming Championships starting March 30, it was announced.

American Stars Win in Bermuda Tennis Tourney

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 15 (AP)—After three days of competition, the annual Bermuda championships look just about like any fairly good tournament in the United States. The top-flight visiting stars, with one or two exceptions, occupy all the quarter-final brackets.

A couple of prominent players from the United States were eliminated in yesterday's third round when the veteran Gil Hall of Orange, N. J., lost to G. Godsell, 6—3, 6—0, and Millicent Hirsh, young New York star, was beaten by Marta Barnett, 6—8, 6—1, 6—3. But that didn't help the Bermuda representatives any, for William Freisenbruch, the island's No. 1 player, lost 6—3, 7—5, to the defending champion, Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Freisenbruch was eliminated from the women's singles by Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston and Sheila West lost to Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn.

Survivors in the round of eight today were Bobby Riggs, top-seeded star from Chicago, Sabin, Godsell, John Shostrom of Chicago, Frank Guernsey, intercollegiate champion from Rice Institute; Cliff Sutter of New York, Morey Lewis of Kenyon College (Ohio), and Texarkana, Ark., and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore.

Still in the running for the women's singles crown, which Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France is not defending, were Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, U. S. indoor champion; Miss Pederson, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Barnett, Florence Leboutillier of Westbury, N. Y.; Katherine Winthrop of Boston and Helen Bernhard of New York.

N. C. A. A. Track Meet

CHICAGO (AP)—The University of Minnesota has been awarded the National Collegiate Athletic Association's track and field championships for 1940 by the Association's Executive Committee. The meet was held at Minnesota last summer and the 1939 championship will be determined at the University of Southern California.

San Diego Wins In First Round At Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, March 15 (AP)—San Diego State held Northern State Teachers of Aberdeen, S. D., to two baskets in the last half here last night and triumphed, 49 to 25, in a first round game of the national intercollegiate basketball tournament.

The Californians wore down the Tutors midway in the last period, counting 23 points while the losers were busy collecting five.

The spectacular passing of Wayne University cagers overwhelmed Anderson College of Indiana, 66 to 26.

In the afternoon games, Dakota Wesleyan University of Mitchell, S. D., staged the major upset of the tournament in eliminating the West Texas State five of Commerce, Texas, 41-38.

St. Ambrose College of Davenport, Iowa, overpowered New Mexico Mines of Socorro, N. M., in a listless contest, 37 to 22. Trinity University of Waxahachie, Texas, finished ahead of Alfred Holbrook College of Manchester, Ohio, 44 to 41.

Kentucky State Teachers of Murray rallied in the last half of their game with Jordan College of Menominee, Mich., for a 43-to-47 triumph.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 14

National League

Toronto 7, New York Americans 3.
Detroit 3, New York Rangers 2.
Boston 4, Chicago 2.

American Association Playoffs

St. Louis 4, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 3, Tulsa 2 (overtime).

Cardiff Beats Oxford

CARDIFF, Wales, March 15 (CP Cable)—Cardiff defeated Oxford University 24-18 in an English Rugby Union match played here yesterday.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 14

At Tampa: Cincinnati (N) 9, St. Louis (N) 2.
At Clearwater, Fla.: Brooklyn (N) 6, Boston (A) 3.
At New Orleans: Cleveland (A) 6, New Orleans (SA) 1.

Fifth Test Drawn

DURBAN, South Africa, March 15 (AP)—The fifth test cricket match between South Africa and England ended in a draw today when rain poured down just as England was within 42 runs of victory.

The match was to have been played to a finish, but the Marylebone Cricket Club's representatives would not have been able to sail from Cape Town on schedule. The rival captains and the South African Cricket Association Control Board agreed on abandonment of the match.

The rain robbed England of a victory and a world scoring record. Requiring 696 runs to win when the fourth innings started, England scored 654 for five wickets and needed only 42 more when the weather stepped in.

England won the third match of the five in the test series. The rest were drawn.

Cal's Mat Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—University of California wrestlers have won 10 consecutive championships under the tutelage of Coach Henry Stone.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Temple basketball team defeated Colorado 60-36 in final of invitation college tourney at New York.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Quaint Old Industries of the English Fen Country

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Peat Seller With His Donkey The Weaver of Willow Withies

The Sedge Cutter, the Worker in a Woad Mill—These Do Old Fenland Work That May Soon Be Gone

By Elizabeth Fleming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ely, England

Many of the old industries of the Cambridgeshire Fen country have become, or are becoming, things of the past. The peat seller with his donkey cart stacked high with peat, or "turf" as it is called locally, has vanished from the country roads and commons where the housewives were regular customers. Coal, gas, or electricity are now within the reach of all.

At one time peat cutting was a steady occupation. The peats which were taken from the heart of the fen itself, cut out by a special tool, in the form of brick-shaped blocks. A thousand of these blocks weighed a ton, and were equal in fuel value to half a ton of coal. In the days of brick ovens, about 30 years ago, when bread was almost entirely home-made, peat was generally used for heating purposes. The last time I saw peats being sold in the Fen country was during a visit to Wicken Lode, near Adventurer's Fen, some years ago. There an old lady was handing them to the driver of a grocer's van from a barge moored near the adjacent peat ground. The purchaser placed the brown, dry blocks in a neat row on an empty shelf below his provisions as if for a customer, and I have often wondered who the wise customer would be who still enjoyed the homely scent of burning peat.

Fine for Thatching

Another industry is sedge-cutting. Sedge is excellent for thatching, and bedding, as the sharp edges of its leaves keep birds from building and rats and mice from burrowing in its depths. It used to be cut when very dry and stacked on to barges and brought as close to its destination as possible by water, this being a more convenient means of transport than by horse and cart.

There is one day in the year on which an old grant allows the people of Wicken to gather, free, as much sedge as they can carry home in one journey. Few, however, avail themselves of this privilege in these times. Corrugated iron is taking the place of thatch and straw is more generally used for bedding, though the roadways of the fen farmsteadings are still littered deep with sedge through the winter to prevent the soft soil from becoming too churned up by carting.

Purple Saffron Crocus

Fields of the purple saffron crocus were grown at Cherryhinton at one time for culinary use. In the Isle of Ely, too, there are fields near old farmhouses still known as Saffron Close where the crop was cultivated, and this is also how Saffron Walden, in Essex, got its name.

Teasle is another crop which has fallen out of favor. The spiky-headed plants, known to the fen-folks as "Pedlar's Brooms" or "Gipsy's Brushes," were grown for the purpose of dressing woolen goods. Stray specimens are still to be seen on river banks and ditch-sides, but their sphere of usefulness is now filled by the carding-comb of commerce.

Mustard used to be very widely grown in the Fen country, and made a lovely patchwork of color on the landscape when in flower. Its clear yellow is one of the standard hues in the Fen tapestry to this day, but not to the same extent as of old.

Woad is still grown in Cambridgeshire for dyeing purposes. There is an old woad mill at the village of Parson's Drove, near Wisbeach. It is built of turf blocks, arranged in herringbone pattern, with a timber and reed-thatched roof. The woad plant grows to the height of about six feet and has a bright yellow flower and a blue-green leaf. The people still call it wâd—the old name of Anglo-Saxon origin.

It is weeded by hand; the workers protected by sackcloth aprons, and leather knee-caps, creep along the ground, and remove the weeds with an odd little tool made for the purpose. The plant also has to be picked by hand. The leaves are pulped in the mill by means of rude conical wheels pulled round by horses. They are then squeezed by hand into large balls, and laid out in special sheds for three months to dry, after which they are gathered, placed in water, and allowed to ferment. This process takes six weeks. The woad is then collected into casks and sold to cloth manufacturers. One of its uses is for dyeing policemen's uniforms.

Willow Withies in Osier Beds

Another fenland industry is that of basket-making. Willow withies, grown in osier beds, are cut and heaped on the useful barge and borne to the maker's yard by the waterside. Here they are peeled and seasoned, and in time appear woven into baskets and chairs of fine strength and appearance. Baskets used by potato-pickers are greatly in demand from the local basket-makers which helps the trade somewhat. In spite of this encouragement, basket-making as a profession in the Fens is gradually becoming extinct.

The Lily of the Field and Others

Spring Flowers of Palestine Colorful and Fragrant

Floral Voices of the Holy Land—2

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fellahin of the Holy Land, he who tills the soil and wrests from its stone-ridden fields a meagre living, has a special name for the wares of beauty on display during March, April, and May. It is a term which is never under any circumstances applied to flowers which grow in gardens or which are cultivated blooms. He calls them: "hannun," which translated from the Arabic means "beautiful wild flowers." Never once does he apply his one and only floral term "hannun" to any insignificant, colorless flowers or to cultivated garden flowers.

Of all the wild flowers honored with this name, there is the brilliant red anemone, which is to the Arab peasant the "hannun" par excellence. It is the one flower that he considers as more glorious than all the rest.

On the Slopes of the Mount

Let us turn in memory to a bright morning long ago. On a plain in Galilee rise two cone-like peaks with a grassy plain between them. This is Horns of Hattin. Here somewhere on one of these two mounts sits Jesus and the disciples. In golden sunlight ranged below him on the grassy slopes sits a yearning multitude, their multicolored garments mingling and paling amidst the nodding, sprightly beauty of spring flowers. We hear the blessed healing words of the Sermon on the Mount. Then perhaps Jesus looks about, his eyes resting upon the spring flowers spread at his feet in a varicolored carpet, and speaking to those who are gathered round to hear more of God's tender care, says:

> Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin: And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. (Matt. 6:28, 29).

"Consider the lilies." Who among us who has not pictured to himself since those words from the Gospel first fell upon the ear, a field alight with ethereal, snow-white Easter lilies? But the lilies which surpassed "Solomon in all his glory" were not the gleaming white flowers with which we adorn homes and churches at Eastertide.

It is said, now, that in Bible days the slopes of the Horns of Hattin were covered with brilliant red anemones; just the kind we cultivate in our gardens today under the variety "St. Brigid" or "garden" anemone. The real "lily" of the Gospel was therefore the red anemone. In the spring, when the winter rains are over, the anemones, "the lilies of the field," beautify the landscape of Palestine, but nowhere are they lovelier than in Galilee—just as they were in Jesus' day.

Why Not Plant Some?

Why don't you plant some of them in your garden so you may capture some of the loveliness of that scene in the Gospel of Matthew? and capture, too, a bit of the romance of the Holy Land in spring when it blossoms forth on every fertile hillside with "lilies of the field?"

In the Song of Solomon we have the real glory of springtime in the Holy Land, the scenery and the character of a rare and lovely garden. The Plain of Sharon, the riviera of Palestine, has through the ages been symbolic of affluence and plenty. Any spring, whether nineteen hundred years ago, or last spring, or this coming spring, it is covered with a carpet of "hannun," beautiful wild flowers; poppies anemones, daisies; but prominent among them all and filling the air with its fragrance grows the "rose of Sharon."

Picture, if you can, this charming riviera abloom not with familiar roses nor with "flowering maples" but with exquisite, perfumed clusters of a bulbous plant like our yellow and white paper narciuusu. This is the very blossom to which the bride in Song of Solomon is likened; she is "the rose of Sharon, the lily of the valleys." The true "rose of Sharon" is recognized today as the "Narcissus tazetta," favorite flower of the people of Palestine through the centuries and combined with "lilies" to form an ornamental garland.

The reason that these flowers have been so misnamed in our accustomed translations of the Bible is that at the time the King James Version was completed in 1611 the translators had little or no idea of the flowers of the Holy Land. What travel had taken place had been done mainly by traders to this part of the Old World rather than by men versed in botany.

Enough is now known about the identification of most of the flowers mentioned in the Scripture to enable a gardener to devote a section of his plot to an interesting Biblical garden. If he plants the "narcissus tazetta" in the fall, at Easter there will be blooms of the "rose of Sharon." If he plants the "St. Brigid" variety of anemone, he will have "lilies of the field."

Many Other Kinds, Too

This does not mean that present-day travelers won't find there now true roses, wild and cultivated, or our Easter lilies because enterprising pilgrims have brought to the Holy Land from their countries many plants. I have seen all the spring flowers with which most of us are familiar, for all have been carried to Palestine sometime since Bible days. I have seen rambler roses all along the road to the summit of Mount Carmel with tiny, warbling birds resting on the bushes; I have seen beautiful California poppies blooming at Nazareth; at Kantara, after I crossed the Suez canal, I have seen mimosa trees laden with fuzzy yellow pellets, gleaming in the moonlight there on the edge of the Sinai desert. I have seen tulips and petunias in a garden at Capernaum. Most incongruously of all I have seen our Regal Easter lily pure, fair, and comely, rearing a proud head from an erect stem from a rusty Standard Oil can in a private garden in Jerusalem . . . but none of these were in the Holy Land in Bible times.

The next article in this series will follow soon.

Courtesy of Peter Henderson & Co.

The Rose of Sharon Mentioned in the Bible Is Now Indentified by Horticulturists as the Narcissus Tazetta.

Courtesy International Silk Guild

The Boss of the House Steps Out in His First Spring Coat

He, too, is serviced by up-to-date fashion news. This little coat—his first, for during the winter he wore baby buntings—has all the sweetness of spring flowers. It is of silk crepe in the loveliest soft pink, with a pink bow under one small round chin. The style points are the deep collar and cuffs, scalloped, and the exquisite embroidery not only in the scalloping but also around the collar; while down the front embroidery and drawnwork are combined. His matching bonnet, a dainty bit of silk finery with scalloped embroidered ruffle and long ties, may be glimpsed at upper left. His mother is willing that he steal all the show, so she wears only a smart but informal house dress of silk print.

Consultant on Oil Drilling

Esther Applin, Who Is One, Knows Her Paleontology

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most women would hardly think of making careers for themselves as "oil finders"—meaning going out into the field and taking samples as a pre-requisite to knowing whether to drill or not to drill a well. Mrs. Esther Richards Applin feels differently about it. Mrs. Applin says paleontology—which is a study of fossils, often contained in formations located hundreds or even thousands of feet below the surface of the earth—is a wonderful career for women, because if you have the patience, you can always acquire, further, the training and technical background to succeed as an oil finder.

It is 12 years now since Mrs. Applin became one of the few consulting micro-paleontologists in the United States. She came to the job rather by acquisition of a taste. Which takes us back to the time when, as a schoolgirl, she lived on Alcatraz Island, that forbidding pile in the water off San Francisco.

Studied Rocks With Him

Her father was Gary F. Richards, consulting engineer for the War Department, and builder of Fort Des Moines and Alcatraz Prison. At once his job and his diversion was the study and collection of rocks. He used to take his daughter on collecting trips, and she grew to have an interest in rocks approximately as keen as his own. She commuted from Alcatraz to the University of California where, she admits, she had a curious kind of reputation as "that odd girl who studies rocks, and lives on Alcatraz."

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that she elected to major in geology and paleontology. Not with much encouragement from the head of the Department. "That's no field of study for a girl," she said, looking at her with doubt mixed with curiosity.

"Oh, I don't see anything the matter with it—just because I'm a girl. My father agrees with me that it's all right for me to study those things if they interest me—and they do." So she set to work. The head of the Department had to admit she did well in her studies. So well, indeed, that pretty soon she was listed as student assistant to the Department. And when she graduated, it was with honors, and the distinction of being the first girl to receive a master's degree in geology and paleontology at the University of California.

Just about that time there came a request from Dr. Edwin Dumble, noted natural scientist, that the university send their outstanding graduate in paleontology to him to Texas.

They sent him a rather timid inquiry.

"The outstanding graduate is a girl. Do you mind?"

The Answer for All Women

Dr. Dumble replied, "Well, it is a little unusual, but if she has graduated with honors, she must know her subject, so send her along." Miss Esther Richards, now Mrs. Paul Applin, thinks that then and there all the questions about opportunities in this field for women were answered. "In fact, I would say that, in the intervening time the general opportunities in the field have become more numerous than they are in architecture and engineering."

In 1923 she read a paper before the American Paleontological Society—and she was the first woman invited to address this august group—in which she reported certain pioneer experimental work now generally agreed to have pointed the way to the development of micro-paleontology as a contributing economic factor in the technique of the oil profession. Since that time its application to oilfield finding and development has spread so that all over the world oil companies maintain paleontological laboratories as a matter of course.

Mrs. Applin is employed as a consultant by an oil company or by an individual who wants a report on well "cuttings" which will give the stratigraphic structure of the wells. In Mexico she described and named a new formation. In Florida she discovered for the first time in that State true cretaceous. These findings, checked by Dr. Honoré Douville in France against European findings supplied the basis of a paper given before the French Academy.

"I really believe women are adapted to paleontological work," Mrs. Applin will say, if you insist on her talking about it. "Because it requires extreme patience and close attention to detail more than any other qualities, and most people admit that women possess patience to a superlative degree.

"A good paleontologist must have the vision, a breadth of knowledge by which she can accurately evaluate her findings and interpret them in terms of correlation and stratigraphic significance, hence in terms of their value in oil findings and development. And I think the same general thing holds true in this field as in all others in which women wish equal opportunity with men—in order to succeed she must do the work not only as well as a man, but better than the average. But after all, that isn't impossible. In fact, how many women on every hand, are doing just that, every day?"

Mrs. Applin has two children, a boy and a girl. No one knows whether they are going to turn out to be paleontologists, but stranger things have happened.

Janet Mabie

Have You Tried . . . ?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Have you tried using leftover cabbage this way? Chop the cabbage and season well. Add a good spoonful of caraway seeds and one beaten egg for each person, cook in a little melted butter as you would scramble eggs. Of course there are misguided people who do not care for carraway seeds, but with those who do like them this recipe from Prague has a great success.

Have you tried cooking the breakfast bacon for lunch? Many people nowadays reject the old-fashioned English breakfast and go continental with just a hot drink, fruit, or cereal. If you give your family fried bacon for lunch, with perhaps a dish of mashed potatoes and a vegetable, you will have a light yet nourishing lunch which everybody will enjoy.

Have you tried rolling out thinly any scraps of pastry you have left over from your pies or tarts, lining a round baking-plate with them, pricking the surface all over and sprinkling caraway seeds and salt on it? Bake in a quick oven till golden brown and crisp, cut into triangles, and serve for tea with melted butter brushed over it. This is called "Sèche" in French Switzerland, and is delicious.

Have you tried cooking cucumbers this way? Slice them thinly, without peeling them, and cook in boiling salted water for six or eight minutes. The water should only just cover the slices. Then add as much cream—sweet or sour—as you have water, season well, boil up again and serve. This is a most delicate and delectable dish, excellent eaten with sausages. It comes from the U. S. A.

Have you tried making a batter pudding with a spoonful of flour, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of butter, one egg, and one and a half cups of milk? Mix the flour and salt smoothly with a little milk, boil the rest, and add it to the flour, beating well. Add the butter and beat in, then the beaten egg and cook in thick pancakes in a hot omelette pan greased with a little butter. Serve with sugar, and lemon if liked. It is a good variation of the old-fashioned pudding, and is beautifully light and crisp.

Have you tried putting a bay leaf in your cream of barley soup? This adds a special tang to an otherwise somewhat insipid soup. The bay should be cooked in the milk before the barley is added, and removed when the milk is fairly strongly flavored. This idea comes from Dorset, England.

We have tried all these and like them. Will you try them, too?

J. M. E. C.

That Sunshine Cheese Pie

Several of you have written to inquire if the recipe for Sunshine Cheese Pie, published March 1 in the article on Triplet Desserts for Week-End Guests, is incorrect, inasmuch as it had no cheese in it.

We blinked a few times ourselves; but it is correct as printed. The "cheese" pie has no cheese in it; but with the sweetened condensed milk and lemon and egg, the result looks like cheese, and tastes much like these cheese cakes made of cottage cheese.—Editor.

Through the Editor's Window

What Our Men Folk Think of Us

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gentlemen, it seems, really do prefer brunettes—that is, if the method used in making and tabulating the survey results published each month for the past year and more by the Ladies Home Journal is any good. Women ("the Women of America" is the claim) have been questioned as to their attitude on the liquor question, on marriage, on education, on young people—a sheaf of "burning questions," and the results high lighted. In the issue just out, the men take a turn. "What Men Think About Women" is the latest of the surveys.

Yes, they in majority prefer brunettes, but some of their other preferences are interesting too. For example, they vote as a woman's Number-One attractive quality—good companionship. They are pretty definite to the effect that women are good money managers, in fact some said distinctly that the household budget was far better off when run entirely by the wife.

Among our faults the highest listings went to nagging and jealousy, and in order of their appearance: extravagance, bossiness, bad temper, too fussy about appearance, too little concern for personal appearance. A rather strong verdict was given on this last point. The men seemed to mind a lot the way their wives had "let down" on personal appearance after marriage.

They think American women are spoiled—and we believe many of our English and Continental cousins share that belief. On the other hand they took pains to be fair in remarking on the way American women work and shoulder responsibility. In contemplating the high percentage of American women who do all their own housework one cannot but challenge such a generalization, anyway. However, one bachelor from a town in Illinois remarked "Foreigners say that American women are charming. Spoiled women can't be charming."

The men don't want their women folk to work after marriage. It seems to us that the question which was asked them left no room for any other answer. It was: "Should women hold jobs after they are married if their husbands are capable of supporting them." A chorus of "No's" went up and we think it would be augmented by the women themselves. In all the talk about the right of married women to work, too little attention is paid to what we believe to be a fact—that most women do not work because they want to but because they feel they have to. I wonder what the men would have said if asked if they would object to their wives working if the family income was so small that the children and parents had scarcely the bare necessities. This is why many a loyal wife goes to work. The question that was asked is a horse of another color.

Women should hold jobs before they are married—of that the men are sure. Between the lines one can read their conviction that it makes a wife who has a better knowledge of the world, better balance, a sounder appreciation of money-values, fewer personal indulgences of desire and of character.

Another set of answers interested us. Women give too much time to things outside the home, was the vote of 59 out of every 100 men. Clubs and parties came in for the largest number of objections, with bridge a close third. Yet "Most women don't have time for such things," said a musician in Brooklyn, while a young "gentleman from Indiana" commented: "If they do their homework they should get out and enjoy themselves."

The thing that captured us most about all the answers quoted, is the evident desire on the part of the men to be generous, tolerant, and fair. Very little sentimental chivalry was shown and very little spleen. On the whole, women can be proud and happy that their critics are so fair and so fine. Some of the comments speak well for American women; but nearly all the comments speak particularly well for American men.

Surveys, booklists, any form of tabulated or pigeon-holed opinion seems to have a fascination for most of us. They need to be taken for exactly what they are, of course—and seldom are they completely representative or thoroughly reliable. But they serve as good thought-provokers. Without becoming too self-searching and introspective, we might try a few of the questions in any such questionnaire on ourselves, or broaden our reading by sampling volumes in intriguing booklists. To this extent a project like that of the series of surveys being made by the Ladies Home Journal, is valuable.

A Wednesday Column

Speck and Beans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ham with Green String Beans

Cover with
Cold water
3 pounds smoked ham and set over a low flame to cook for three hours. Add water from time to time during cooking to have at least one quart of broth at all times. Wash and clean
1 quart green string beans. Break into small pieces and add to the ham. Continue cooking about 25 minutes. Pare and quarter
5 medium sized potatoes; add to the beans and ham and cook about 25 or 30 minutes or until beans and potatoes are tender. About 15 minutes before serving, add
Salt and
Pepper to taste. Serve hot.
Vinegar will strongly flavor the dish if one desires.

A. W. L.

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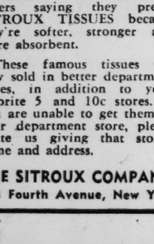

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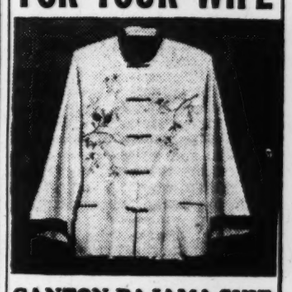
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day	685,190
1939 volume to date	48,791,617
1938 volume to date	44,660,630

Stocks Decline Sharply on War Scare in Europe

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP) — A heavy burst of selling today disturbed the composure the stock market had shown in face of developments in Central Europe and some shares lost 2 to 4 points before the list braced after midday.

Prices near the final hour were somewhat above the day's lows but losses throughout the list made it the sharpest setback the market has had in a month.

Transactions increased substantially, setting a pace of about 1,200,000 shares for a full session.

Steels, motors and others outstanding in the recent slow upswing dropped fastest under a sudden downpour of selling in the middle of the forenoon period. The ticker for a while fell behind the market in the rush.

Especially weak were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, General Electric, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott, Westinghouse, du Pont, Youngstown, Montgomery Ward and American Telephone.

Corporate bonds backed down with stocks but most commodities stuck to a narrow course.

In the curb, the selling took a point or so from Creole, Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore Mines, and Newmont.

Most Bonds Lower

All divisions of the bond market save U. S. Governments were under pressure today. Losses of 1 to 3 or more points were general in the domestic section and obligations of the former Republic of Czecho-Slovakia were acutely weak.

After the Czech 8s of '51 had dropped 16 points on a single sale, bids of only 20 were entered for the 8s of '52, while holders asked 48. Yesterday the two issues closed at 63 and 60 respectively.

Other foreign governments, including the hitherto strong Brazilian issues, slipped in sympathy. An interesting exception were German 7s of '49 which gained ½ point toward the close of the session.

Domestic corporate issues under pressure included Boston & Maine 4s of 1961, St. Paul 4½s, Alleghany 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, and International Hydro Electric 6s.

U. S. Governments were 2-32 of a point higher to 3-32 lower.

Int'l Nickel Co. 1938 Profit Equal To $2.09 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—International Nickel Co. of America reported for 1938 net profit of $32,399,470 after all charges, including taxes and depletion. This was equal to $2.09 a share on the common stock and compared with profit of $50,299,623, or $3.31 a share in 1937.

Commenting on the year's results, Robert C. Stanley, President, said:

"The decrease in nickel consumption occurred principally in the United States markets. The consumption in European and other markets as a whole showing little change. In the United States markets the consumption was greater in the last half than in the first half of the year, giving encouraging evidence of improvement in the industrial situation there."

Mr. Stanley estimated Nickel's expenditures for plant and other improvements in 1939 would amount to $10,600,000 of which the largest single item is the company's project in Finland, which was allotted $4,300,000. In 1938 plant and other capital expenditures totaled $10,750,707.

Indicative of the improvement in general business the latter part of 1938, Mr. Stanley reported fourth quarter earnings totaled $8,115,095, against $7,552,123 in the third quarter.

Of the future, he said:

"The company's earnings are affected by industrial trends in the North American and in the overseas markets by fluctuations in the world price of copper and by the exchange value of the pound sterling in terms of the United States dollar.

"Taking these various factors into consideration and assuming that the probability of war is remote, our business in 1939 should parallel closely that of the past year."

Wheat Prices Lose Part of Early Gain

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—After advancing a full cent, due partly to belated recognition of the scope of political changes going on in Central Europe, wheat prices today lost about half of their gains.

Weakness of corn, with May contracts falling at times to within ¼ cent of the lowest level since 1934, unsettled the wheat pit. Milling interests reported flour business is dull, with many mills idle: Marked weakness in securities also disturbed the grain trade.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅝ higher than yesterday, May 67⅝-¾, July 67⅞-68; corn unchanged to ¼ lower, May 47¾-⅞, July 49½; oats unchanged to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Share prices were marked down in today's stock market as traders took to the sidelines while central Europe tried to salve its latest political rash. Czecho-Slovak loans broke sharply, the 8s off 9½ points at one time. International shares retreated while British funds held comparatively steady. Industrials closed at early lower levels and commodity shares quietly fell back.

Paris—The Bourse steadied in late dealings today after an early selling spell. Rents closed unchanged to 55 centimes lower and Bank of France was off 105 francs. Royal Dutch and Suez Canal were narrowly down.

Liverpool—Cotton futures closed 1 to 5 points lower today. New crop months were depressed by hedge selling while nearbys held relatively steady on trade price fixing and local support.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	64¾	64¾	64	— ½
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¾
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¾g)	2	23½	23½	23½	
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	2	58⅛	56¼	56¼	—2¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅛	1	1	Mar14
12⅜	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	11	11	11	—1
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	14	13½	12½	12⅞	— ½
13⅜	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	11⅜	11	11	—1⅛
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	—1¾
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	36	23¼	22⅛	22½	—1
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar11
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	177	175¼	175¼	—3¾
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (⅛)	1	12	12	12	Mar14
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	13	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	46	10½	9¾	10	— ⅜
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	37	45½	43½	44	—1¾
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar13
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	9	2	2	2	
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	11	66½	65¼	65¾	—1
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del(.35g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	2	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅞
8	5¾	Am Bosch	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	9	48	47½	47½	— ⅝
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	21	92½	91½	91¾	—2
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	+2
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	23	28½	26¾	27¼	—1¾
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	9	47¾	46½	46½	—1¾
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	18	22¼	21½	21½	— ¼
115½	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	120	120	
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	11	8	7½	7½	— ⅝
11⅞	8¾	Am Coml Alcohol	12	9	9	9	— ¼
10	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	3	9	9	9	Mar14
5⅞	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	14	16	15	15½	+ ½
20½	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	11	19⅛	18¼	18¼	—1¼
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14	14	14	— ¼
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	11	11	11	—1
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	14	13½	12½	12⅞	— ½
13⅜	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	11⅜	11	11	—1¼
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2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	9	2	2	2	
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115½	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	120	120	
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	11	8	7½	7½	— ⅝
11⅞	8¾	Am Coml Alcohol	12	9	9	9	— ¼
10	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	3	9	9	9	Mar14
5⅞	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	14	16	15	15½	+ ½
20½	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	11	19⅛	18¼	18¼	—1¼
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14	14	14	— ¼
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	17	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
43½	31⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	—1½
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	14	18⅜	17½	17¾	— ¾
35	31½	Brown Shoe (1⅔g)	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
14½	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	24	14	14¼	13¾	— ¾
13⅝	10	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅜
8	6	Budd Mfg	24	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	23¼	Budd Wheel	2	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	7⅞	Bullard Co	1	26	26	26	— ¾
76½	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	+1½
53½	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	54½	54½	54½	+1
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	45	37⅜	36¼	36½	—1⅛
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	70¾	69	69	—1¾
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	12	23	22½	22½	—1⅞
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	10	9½	9¾	+ ¾
17¾	11	Atl G & W In pf	5	18	16¾	17	— ¾
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Mar14
8⅞	7⅝	Atlas Corp (½e)	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¾
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	Mar14
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¾
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	3	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Corp	36	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛

B

17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	62	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅞
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	12	6⅝	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
13	9½	Barker Bros	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar14
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	20	16⅞	16⅜	16½	— ⅞
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	12	20½	19¾	19¾	—1
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	20	19½	19½	— ¾
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	Mar 3
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	123	123	123	Mar11
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	21	8½	8⅜	8½	
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	57	26⅞	25½	25½	—1
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	13	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
52¾	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	61	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	57½	56½	56½	—1
80	60¼	Beth Steel	226	73⅛	70	70⅜	—3½
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅜	17½	17½	— ½
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	114	113½	113½	Mar14
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	26½	25	25	—1¾
22½	17½	Black&Decker (1)	2	20½	20	20	— ⅝
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	5	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅝
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	42	29¼	27¾	28¼	— ¼
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	12	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
19¾	12⅛	Bond Stores (.80)	11	19⅛	18¼	18¼	—1⅛
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	38	21	20¼	20½	— ⅞
32	23⅝	Borg-Warner (¾g)	47	31⅜	30	30⅛	—1⅜
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
27	24	Bower Roll B (3)	3	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	12	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	18	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
31⅞	25⅛	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	38	28	26⅝	26¾	—1⅜
39½	24¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	12	46⅞	46	46	— ⅛
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	Mar14
10	8	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	17	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
43½	31⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	—1½
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	14	18⅜	17½	17¾	— ¾
35	31½	Brown Shoe (1⅔g)	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
14½	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	24	14	14¼	13¾	— ¾
13⅝	10	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅜
8	6	Budd Mfg	24	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	23¼	Budd Wheel	2	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	7⅞	Bullard Co	1	26	26	26	— ¾
76½	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	+1½
53½	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	54½	54½	54½	+1
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	45	37⅜	36¼	36½	—1⅛
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	70¾	69	69	—1¾
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	12	23	22½	22½	—1⅞
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	10	9½	9¾	+ ¾
17¾	11	Atl G & W In pf	5	18	16¾	17	— ¾
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Mar14
8⅞	7⅝	Atlas Corp (½e)	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¾
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	Mar14
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¾
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	3	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Corp	36	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛

C

19½	15¾	Calif Packing	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅝	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	2	7	7	7	— ¼
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	4	16	15½	15½	— ¾
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	12	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅜
51	43¾	Canad Pacific	21	5	4⅜	4¾	— ¼
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	34½	34½	34½	Mar11
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	— ½
20½	17½	Carpenter Sti (.15g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	90	88	88	—4
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	21	53½	51¾	52	—3¼
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	15	22¾	21¼	21¼	—1⅝
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19⅜	14¼	Celotex Corp	23	17⅜	15¾	16¾	—1
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	1	4	4	4	
9¼	7	Cent E R & P	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Mar13
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5½	4½	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Mar11
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	1	42¾	42	42	—1½
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	12	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
30	23½	Champ Pap & P	1	27	27	27	Mar14
11	8	Checker Cab	1	9½	8⅞	8⅞	—1½
40½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	28	38¼	37	37¼	—1½
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	89	89	89	Mar14
25½	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	4	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ¾
5⅜	3⅜	Chi & E Ill	1			3	Mar10
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1	⅝	Chi & N West	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	3⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	3	Mar13
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar14
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Mar 8
13½	11	Chi Mail Order (¾g)	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	38⅞	38½	38½	Mar14
48⅛	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Mar13
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1	1	1	
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
9⅜	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
14⅝	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	2	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
85½	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	256	82½	79	79½	—3⅞
11	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26	18½	Clark Equip	2	24½	24	24	—1
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	3	28⅜	28	28	— ½
60½	49⅛	Climax Molyb (1.20)	*18	52⅜	50¼	51¼	—1⅛
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¾g)	58	30⅜	29¼	29¾	— ¼
133	125	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	127½	127½	127½	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	21	16	15	15¼	— ¾
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Mar14
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	6	34¼	33½	33½	—2
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ½
18¼	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¾
9	6⅜	Col Gas'& El	56	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	91	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
15⅜	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12½	12½	12½	
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	3	29¼	29	29¼	—1¼
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Mar 9
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15	11⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar10
96	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	96	95⅞	95⅞	Mar10
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	24	15	14¾	14½	— ½
22½	16	Cont Bak A	27	20	19½	19½	—1
2	1½	Cont Bak B	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
100	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	19	99¼	99	99	—1
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	12	42½	40¾	41	—1¾
115¼	112½	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Mar14
10⅜	7¾	Cont Diam Fiber	11	8	7½	7½	— ¾
35¾	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	16	35¼	34	34	—1⅛
4	2¾	Cont Motors	33	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
31½	26	Cont Oil Del (½g)	33	29⅝	28½	28⅝	—1⅛
29¼	21	Cont Steel (½g)	2	26	26	26	— ½
66⅞	61¼	Corn Products (3)	11	66½	65½	65⅝	— ⅞
176¾	172⅜	Corn Products pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	+2½
6⅜	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	111	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	
38	28⅞	Crane Co	42	35	33⅜	33¾	—1⅜
110	99¼	Crane Co cv pf (8)	1	109	108	108	—1
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅜
12½	8¾	Crosley Corp	18	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	42	25	23¾	24	— ½
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar10
35	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	128	33¾	32⅝	33⅛	—1
107½	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Mar14
133	125	Consol Film Ind	11	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	21	16	15	15¼	— ¾
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Mar14
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	6	34¼	33½	33½	—2
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ½
18¼	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¾
9	6⅜	Col Gas'& El	56	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Guaranty Trust Ends Alleghany Bond Trusteeship

NEW YORK (AP)—The Guaranty Trust Co. has announced its resignation as trustee for two issues of Alleghany Corp. bonds, and Wall Street circles saw in the move a probable final cessation of the warfare between the trust company and Robert R. Young for control of the $750,000,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Financial World Surprised

The trust company's announcement came as a surprise to financial and rail circles where it had been expected the year-old battle, marked by a short-lived truce, would be renewed for a final showdown at the C. & O. annual meeting in April.

Alleghany Corp., through a subholding concern, Chesapeake Corp., owns around 26 per cent of Chesapeake & Ohio common, but the shares are pledged as collateral for the Alleghany bonds. Mr. Young is chairman of Alleghany Corp.

In and out of the courts since early in 1938 Mr. Young and the Guaranty with other Wall Street interests engaged in a bitter struggle for voting rights in the profitable C. & O.

Guaranty was in the contest as trustee for Alleghany Corp. bond issues which were short of the necessary margin of collateral. The indentures gave the trust company voting rights when collateral declined below 150 per cent of the face value of the bonds.

The trust company's announcement said it was resigning under the indenture securing the collateral trust 5 per cent bonds of Alleghany Corp. due in 1949 and 1950. The institution will continue as trustee for the bonds due in 1944.

The resignations will take effect on April 14 or earlier if a majority of the Alleghany Corp. bond holders meanwhile select a new trustee.

Explains Action

Guaranty explained its action was due to a "conflict" of interests resulting from Alleghany Corporation's recent successful acquisition of an interim appraisal of collateral behind the 5s of 1944.

This disclosed collateral value and deposited cash was equal to 152.4 per cent of the face value of the bonds. They were in the clear by virtue of a recent rise in C. & O. shares.

The other two issues, affected by the trust company's retirement, are still shy by a considerable margin the 150 per cent collateral value fixed by the indentures.

Wool From New Clip Offered in Boston; Prices Are Lower

Weekly Wool Review

New clip, early shorn wools are being offered and sold on the Boston market, and at prices a cent or two lower than the asking prices for comparable grades of old clip wools.

Country-packed, mixed grade three eighths and quarterblood bright fleece wools are being offered, around 28c a pound, in the grease, delivered. Similar wools of old clip are quoted 29 to 30c. New Arizona wools are moving now and again at 65 to 68c, scoured basis.

Arrival of early shorn, new wools on the Boston market put pressure on spot lots of old wools of like description, already neglected for several recent weeks. But wools that have been in demand and are classed as good wools, continue to be held and quoted steady to firm.

Finer grades of western grown wools are the most active in the Boston market, good French combing length fine territory wools, on spot at Boston, fetch 68 to 70c, scoured basis. Orders for future delivery are, in some cases, being booked at somewhat less, from the new clip.

Wool men look for the United States Government to repeat its action of last year in loaning money to growers on wool, on much the same terms as was the case a year ago, through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Prices in the market for mohair are steady and unchanged, with 41 to 42c quoted for Texas adult mohair in original bags, on spot, and 75 to 78c for kid. Production of mohair in 1938 in the seven leading producing states of this country, amounted to 16,662,000 pounds, largest since 1932. The production was valued at $5,841,000.

Business Personals

John U. Weber has been elected a director of General Baking Co. to succeed George F. Rand, retired.

Lon Hocker, Sr., of St. Louis, has been elected to fill a vacancy on the board of directors of the Scullin Steel Company. He replaces Julius Silver of New York.

Jackson & Curtis announce that Charlton MacVeagh has become associated with their firm as an economist and railroad securities specialist. From 1927 through 1935 Mr. MacVeagh was associated with J. P. Morgan & Co. in charge of their general railroad research and statistical services. Resigning in 1935, he established and organized the economic research department of the Republican National Committee, and subsequently served as assistant to Chairman John Hamilton.

New York . . . H. W. Graham, of Pittsburgh, Pa., general metallurgist of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the Industrial Research Institute, Mr. Graham succeeds Robert B. Colgate, of New York. The committee elected H. Earl Hoover, vice-president of The Hoover Co., Chicago, Ill., as vice-chairman of the committee.

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	80.1	80.0	80.1	80.3
July			79.2b	78.7b
Oct.	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.3

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	4.55	4.53	4.54	4.57
September	4.69	4.64	4.69	4.68

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-41 Mch	106.20	106.20	106.20
3 3¼s '41	107.6	107.5	100.5
2 3¼s '45-43	110 23	110.23	110.23
11 3¼s '46-44	111.1	110.29	110.30
3 4s '54-44	115.28	115.22	115.22
13 2¾s '47-45	109	108.30	108.30
3 2½s '45	108.1	108.1	108.1
5 3s '48-46	110.15	110.14	110 14
1 3¼s '49-46	111.5	111.5	111.5
4 2¾s '51-48	107.29	107.29	107.29
1 2½s '48	107.2	107	107
29 2½s '53-49	104.22	104.18	104.18
13 2½s '52-50	104.22	104.22	104 22
3 2¾s '54-51	106.15	106.14	106.14
26 2¾s '60-55	106.25	106.23	106.24
6 2¾s '65-60	104.21	104.17	104.20
7 2¾s '63-58	104.27	104.26	104.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 2¾s '47-42	105 23	105.23	105.23

Home Owners' Loan

25 2¾s '49-39	102.6	102.4	102.4
4 3s '52-44	108.6	108.6	108.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Adms Exp 4½s'46 sta	104	104	104
26 Alleghany cv 5s'44	85¼	84½	84½
1 Alleghany cv 5s'49	73¼	73¼	73¼
22 Alleghany 5s'50'st	37½	37	37
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	106	106	106
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	112	112	112
51 Am&For P 5s 2030	59½	58¼	58¼
18 AmIGChm cv 5½'49	103½	103¼	103½
7 Am Int 5½s'49	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
20 Am T&T 5½s'43	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
12 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
4 Am T&T 3¼s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Am WW&E 6s '75	106¼	105¾	106¼
51 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	104⅝	105
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	25	25	25
4 Ann Arbor 4s '95	41	40¼	41
2 Arm Del 4s '57	99⅛	99	99
5 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99¼	99½
7 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¼	109¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 AT&SF cv 4½s 1948	102½	102⅜	102⅜
9 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110½	110⅜	110⅜
1 AC Line 1st 4s '52	88	88	88
1 AC Line 4s '64	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 AC Line 5s '45	78⅜	78¼	78¼
8 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	43¼	43	43
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	36	35½	36
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	62	61	61
1 Atl Refin 3¾s '53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100½	100½	100½
22 B&O rfg 6s '95	24	22⅜	22¾
9 B&O 1st 5s '48	60⅜	59⅜	59⅜
6 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	61	59¾	59¾
17 B&O rfg 5s '95	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
5 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	23¼	23	23
19 B&O 5s '96 F	23	22½	22½
7 B&O 5s 2000D	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
32 B&O 5s 2000 D Ct	22⅝	22	22
11 B&O cv 4½s '60	14	12¾	12¾
18 B&O cv 4½s '60 Ct	13¼	13	13
22 B&O 4s '48	59⅛	58	58
7 B&O 4sPLE&WV '41	54	55	43
3 B&O 5s SW '50 Ct	42¾	42	42
15 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	105	104½	104½
1 Bell 1¾s 5s '48B	118½	118¼	118½
3 Bell TPa 5s '60C	132⅜	132⅝	132⅝
18 Beth Stl 4½s '60	106⅝	106	106
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
31 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101⅞	101	101
12 Boston&Me 5s '67	35	32½	33½
7 Boston&Me 4½s JJ '61	31½	30	30
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	34	33⅛	33⅛
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	58	58	58
17 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108½	108½
35 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78¾	77¼	77¼
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88	88
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107	107¼
27 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	85	84	84
3 Buf R&P 4½s'57	37	36	36
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 Ct	36	36	36
7 Bush Term 4s '52	70	70	70
6 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	52	52	52
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	98⅞	98½	98½
2 Can Sou 5s'62	96½	96⅛	96½
14 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115½	115½
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115½	115½	115½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'36	116½	116¼	116½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'47	116¼	116¼	116¼
6 Can Nor 6½s'46	123¼	123¼	123¼
4 Can Pac 5s'44	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Can Pac 4½s'60	94	93⅞	94
1 Can Pac 4s Perp	81⅝	81⅜	81½
1 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	91½	91½	91½
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	96	96	96
2 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	4½	4⅛	4⅛
4 Cen of Ga 5s 55	9⅞	9	9
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	109½	109½	109½
2 Cen Pac 5s'60	61⅛	61	61
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	75¼	75	75
6 Cen Pac R NJ 5s'87	24	23	23
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	84⅞	84½	84½
2 ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	102	102	102
3 ChmP&F(38)4¾s'50	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 C&O 3½s'96D	99½	99⅜	99½
14 C&O cv 3½s'96E	99⅝	99½	99½
1 C&O 7st 4s'89R&A	117½	117½	117½
55 Chi&Alton 3s'49	12⅜	12	12
4 CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	98⅝	98½	98½
7 CB&Q 4½s'77	94⅜	94½	94½
5 CB&Q gen 4s'58	99½	99¼	99¼
15 CB&Q 4s III '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
21 CB&Q 3½s III '49	100¼	100	100
15 Chi&E III 5s'51	19⅜	18¼	18¼
5 Chi&E III 5s'51ctf	18½	18½	18½
10 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝
70 CMSP&Pac 5s'75	10	9¼	9¼
9 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	27⅛	23¼	23¼
44 CM&SP 4½s'89C	28½	27½	27½
47 CM&SP 4½s'89E	28⅛	27⅜	27½
13 CM&SP gen 4s'89	27½	27	27
3 CM&SP 3½s'89B	26½	26½	26½
2 Chi&NW 6½s'36	17	16¼	16⅛
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9⅛	9	9
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Chi&NW 4s'87	14½	14½	14½
2 Chi&NW 3½s'87	13¼	13¼	13¼
9 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 CRI&P 4s '88	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 CRI&P rfg 4s'34ct	6½	6¼	6¼
1 Chi Un Sta 4s '44	107	107	107
3 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	96½	96½	96½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	76½	76½	76½
7 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	105½	105½	105½
3 CCC & St L 4½s'77	62¼	61½	61½
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	87½	87½	87½
5 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
8 Clev Un Term 5s '73	84¾	84	84
22 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	78	77	77
1 Col F & I 5s '70	65½	65½	65½
2 Col & So 4½s '80	45	45	45
3 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	102¼	102	102¼
67 Columbia G 5s '52May	101¾	101	101½
21 Columbia G 5s 1961	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104½	104¼	104¼
58 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	102⅞	103
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	109	109
28 Comwlth Ed 3½s '70	111¼	111	111
2 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	110½	110¼	110½
12 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105⅝	105¾
26 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106¾	106¾
26 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¼	107	107¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	107	106⅝	107
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s'67	109½	109½	109½
10 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Container 5s '43	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	36½	36⅜	36⅜
7 Cuba RR 7½s '46	43½	43¼	43¼
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	39⅛	38½	38½
1 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
24 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	67½	66	67
2 D & R G 4s '36	13	12¾	13
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
5 D & R G West 5s '78	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Det&Ed 4½s'61	112¾	112½	112¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	111½	111½	111½
1 Det Ed 3½s'66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
18 Det T Tun 4½s'61	103	102½	103
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	92	92	92
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Erie & Pitt 3½s '40 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅛	11½	11½
22 Erie rfg 5s '75	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
11 Erie 1st 4s '96	47½	47	47
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	21¾	21¾
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	19	18½	18½
7 Erie & Jer 6s '55	46	46	46
15 Firest T&R 3½s '58	104	103¾	104
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	73¼	73½	73½
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	65	65	65
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	41	40⅝	40⅞
42 Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
14 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	106⅜	106	106
1 Gen Pub S 5½s'39	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69⅛	67⅛	67⅛
6 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
12 Goodrich 6s '45	102½	102	102
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	100	99¾	100
10 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	88⅛	88	88
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	88¼	88⅛	88¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s' 61	105	105	105
3 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	102⅜	101¾	102
33 Gt Nor 3¾s'46 H	92⅝	91¼	92
2 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	80	80	80
13 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33½	32	32
3 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
42 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	50	49	49
15 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	14¼	14½
2 Ill Bell Tel 3¼s'70 B	112	111¾	111¾
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	58½	58½	58½
16 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	54¼	52⅝	52⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	58⅞	57½	57½
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	54¼	54	54¼
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'49	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	66⅛	66	66
4 Interb R Tr 6s '32	39⅛	39	39
12 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	67½	67	67
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Intertake Iron cv 4s 47	86	86	86
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	14½	14½	14½
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	86¼	85½	85½
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58⅝	57⅞	58⅝
6 Int Paper6s '55	92½	92¼	92¼
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	94½	94½	94½
18 Int T&T 4½s '52	70¾	70	70
57 Int TT 5s '55	74⅝	72½	72½
7 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	2½	3
4 K C South 5s '50	69⅞	69¾	69¾
6 K C South 3s 50	71⅞	71¾	71¾
1 K C Term 4s '60	108⅛	108¼	108¼
1 Kans GE 4½s '80	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	101¾	101¾	101¾
17 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102¼	102¾
14 Kresge Found 3½s'47	103½	103	103
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	48½	48½	48½
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56¼	55	55¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	55	55	55
3 LE&West 3s 47	75	74½	75
9 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25¾	25½	25½
1 Let&N Eng 4s '65A	88	88	88
3 Let Val Coal 6s '43	46¼	46	46
5 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	48½	48½	48½
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	22	22	22
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	22	22	22

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	19	19	19
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	19⅜	19	19⅜
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	61	61	61
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
8 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109⅜	109	109
5 Loews 3½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Lone Star Gas3½s'53	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
11 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	88⅜	88	88
4 Lou & Jeff Bdge4s'45	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¾	100¾	100¾
20 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	88	87	87
16 Louis & N 3s 2003	85½	85	85½
5 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	100	100	100
6 Maine Cen 4s '45	70¼	69½	69½
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	49	48	48
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	34	33½	33½
1 Market St Ry 7 '40	51	51	51
8 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106½	106	106
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 MetWSideECh4s'38	8	8	8
4 Mich Cen 4½s '79	76¼	76	76
2 MSP&SSMgtd5s'38	2	7¼	7¼
33 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 M-K-T 5s '62A	32½	31½	31½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14	13	13
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	29	29	29
19 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	46¾	45	45
10 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	27	26¼	26¼
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18⅝	18½	18½
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
11 Mob & O 4½s '77	28	27	27
9 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	105½	105½	105½
21 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	47¼	47	47
4 NashCha&StL4s'78	70¼	70	70
1 Nassau El 4s '51	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104⅝	104⅜	104⅞
1 Nt RR Mex 4s'51 asd	¾	¾	¾
12 Natl Steel 4s'65	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	127¼	127¼	127¼
3 N O G Nor 5s'83	72½	72½	72½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104	104	104
2 N Orl Term 4s'53	72	71½	71½
6 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	32⅜	32	32
7 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	32	32	32
5 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	31¼	31	31
35 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66⅜	65	65
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60½	58⅜	58⅜
13 NYC cn 4s '98	70½	70	70
13 NYC 3¾s'46	81¼	80½	80½
26 NYC cv 3¼s '52	75½	74¼	74¼
30 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60	58¼	58¼
2 NYC&2Hr 4s '42	84½	84½	84½
77 NYC&HR 3½s'97	83¼	82¾	82¾
10 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	68¼	68¼	68¼
12 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	71¾	70	70
62 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	57	57⅝	58
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	58	58	58
8 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	109	109
5 NY G El H&P 4s 49	117¼	117¼	117¼
3 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	61	61	61
1 NY LE & W C 5½s 42	54	54	54
5 NY N H &H cv 6s 48	16	15½	15½
4 NY N H &H cit 6s 40	24¼	23¾	23¾
27 NY NH & H 4½s 67	16	16	16
14 NY Steam 3½s 63	105	104⅞	104⅞
5 NY St&W rfg 5s 37	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Niagra F P 3½s'66	111	111	111
3 Niagra Sh cv 5½s 50	98½	98½	98½
5 Norf Sou 5s 61A	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 Norf & W 4s 96	122	122	122
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	71¼	68½	69¼
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	62	61	61
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58	58	58
19 Nor Pac 4s '97	83	81½	81½
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	51¾	51¼	51½
4 Nor Pac 3¼s'63 '67	109½	109½	109½
7 Ogden & Cha 4s '48 st	6	6	6
2 Ohio Ed 4s2'65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104⅞	104½	104½
1 Okla G&E 4s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
6 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
10 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	109⅜	109	109
3 Para Pict 6s '55	101	101	101
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	88	88	88
6 Pen Co 4s '63	102¾	102½	102½
4 Penn-Dix 6s 41 A	98½	98½	98½
15 Pen P&Lt 4½s '61	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
43 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99¾	99¾
33 Pen RR 4½s deb' 70	90⅜	89½	89½
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95	94	94¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95	95	95
2 Pen RR 4s '48	112	112	112
22 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89½	88½	88½
42 Pen RR 3¼s '52	90⅝	89	89¼
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	75	75	75
10 Pere Marq 4½s'80	70	69¼	69¼
6 Philips Dodge 3½s '52	104½	104½	104½
30 Phila Co 5s '67	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
15 Philippine Ry 4s '37	11½	11½	11½
12 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	110	110
20 PCC & St L 4½s'77	98	97⅝	97⅝
7 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	94	94	94
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s '58	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
3 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	51¾	51	51
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	51	51½	52
1 Pitt Va & Chas 4s' 43	107¼	107¼	107¼
18 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	82¼	81½	81½
100 Postal Tel&Cable 5s '53	147⅜	142¾	142¾
4 Pressed Stl C 5ss '51	88	88	88
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Radio Keith 6s '41	70½	69½	69½
14 Read 4½s '97 A	80	79	79
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 RepublicSteel5½s54	106	106	106
9 Republic Steel 4½s56	94½	94½	94½
40 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105¾	105½	105½
12 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	19¼	19¼	19¼
9 Rich Cedar 6s '57	109	109	109
6 Rl Ark & La4½s34	10⅛	10	10
4 StLIM&S4sF&G 33	62¾	62	62
32 St L S F 5s '50 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	11	10¾	11
8 St L S F 4½s '78	11¼	11¼	11¼
37 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 St L S F 4s '50Act	10⅞	10¾	10¾
3 St LSW 5s '52	22	21	21
2 St L SW rfg 5s '90	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	117⅜	117½	117½
2 SAA & Pass 4s 43	62½	62½	62½
3 San Ant Pub SVC4s63	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Seab AL cn 6s '45	8	7⅞	7⅞
4 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
8 Shell Un 2¼s '51	104	104	104
3 Silesian-Am 7s'41	80⅞	80	80
3 Simmons cv 4s '52

Commerce and Finance

President Firm for No Federal Revenue Cut in Tax Revision

Business and Industry

Labor Contracts Amendment Is Hit By Manufacturers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Manufacturers Association said that the labor contracts amendment to the air expansion bill gave "a hollow note to talk of business appeasement."

In a statement, the association also said it believed the amendment constituted a major hazard in the prosecution of the national defense program.

The amendment, backed by both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., was sponsored in the Senate by Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky. It would prohibit award of any contract under the national defense program to a person found to be interfering with collective bargaining or other rights of his employees.

Making Adjustments

A committee of Senators and Representatives now is trying to adjust differences in the versions of the $358,000,000 air expansion measure passed by the two branches of Congress and Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky disclosed after a meeting of this committee that the principal issue was this amendment.

He also said Secretary Harry Woodring had advised the committee that the War Department opposed the amendment, believing it might block needed airplane purchases.

The committee deferred further consideration of the question until later when Senator Barkley will return from a brief vacation in Florida. Senator Logan said he would seek the Majority Leader's agreement to some modification of the amendment.

The Manufacturers Association asserted that to keep the amendment in the bill would "enhance lack of business confidence." It added:

Effect of Amendment

"Ostensibly, the amendment would prohibit any Government agency to award a contract for national defense materials or supplies to any employer found by the head of the contracting agency to be interfering with the rights of his employees.

"As a practical matter, however, it would prevent award of any contract to any person charged by the National Labor Relations Board or by a labor union with violating the National Labor Relations Act. The practical result would be denial of contract, not upon proof, but upon suspicion."

So. Pacific Co. May Borrow $8,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Southern Pacific Company to borrow an additional $8,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The company already owes the RFC $14,000,000.

In authorizing the loan, the ICC found that the Southern Pacific was not in need of reorganization.

The company intends to use proceeds of the loan to pay interest and installments of principal on equipment trust obligations falling due May 1, June 1, and July 1.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston Tel. Lafayette 700
111 Broadway New York Barclay 7-5540

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 159

A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on April 15, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1939.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
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Council Chairman

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Oswald W. Knauth
Chairman of the Advisory Council of the New York City Works Progress Administration and President of the Associated Dry Goods Corp.

Banker Endorses $3,000,000,000 Rise In FHA Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP) — Earl B. Schwulst, first vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, told the House Banking Committee he was "convinced of the soundness" of the program of the Federal Housing Administration from the standpoint of both lending institutions and home owners.

He endorsed a bill to increase from $3,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 the amount of insured mortgages the FHA may have outstanding at any one time and to continue its authority to make loans on existing dwellings as well as new construction.

Mr. Schwulst said the National Housing Act gives home owners cheaper financing and acts as a curb on "jerry building"—cheap construction. Lending institutions benefit, he said, because they are able to "pool loan risks" and because savings banks are able to compete more effectively with building and loan associations.

Differences between the Home Owners Loan Corporation and the FHA over the latter's authority to insure mortgages on existing structures, already aired in the Senate, were brought before the committee by John H. Fahey, HOLC chairman.

"It is an unnecessary assumption of risk on the part of the government," Mr. Fahey asserted.

He said there was a steadily declining demand for such insurance as well as a desire on the part of lending institutions to hold on to their loans. He suggested the FHA should direct all its activities to the stimulation of new construction and employment, adding that no employment is created by financing loans on dwellings already built.

Says Brazil Guilty Of Double-Dealing In Pact With U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois attacked the new Brazilian-American economic agreement, telling the Senate that Brazil was guilty of "double-dealing" with this country.

Senator Lewis asserted the agreement would provide Brazil with credits through the Export-Import Bank. "In other words," he said, "we are lending money to Brazil by an underground and subterranean method."

The Illinois Senator, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that Brazilian bonds now held by Americans are now almost wholly in default. He said that "only a trickle or dribble or interest" on the obligations was likely under the new agreement.

Mr. Lewis said he was "pained to observe" that after the United States "extended favors" to Brazil the latter country had effected an agreement with Germany for the purchase of German machinery in return for "so-called credits." He added:

"I must protest against the double-dealing that occurs when a country draws our money and then negotiates an agreement with another country against our interests."

Record Output of Sugar Is Forecast for Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar production in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, during the current 1938-39 season is forecast at 1,556,000 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 1,204,000 tons manufactured last season, an increase of 352,000 tons or approximately 29.2 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. from Tokyo.

The current crop, harvesting of which commenced in November and is expected to be completed in June, promises to be the largest production on record for the Japanese Empire. Last year's production was the highest up to that time.

Of the 1,556,000 tons anticipated this season 1,512,000 tons are expected to be produced from sugar cane, and 44,000 tons from sugar beets. Of last year's outturn 1,159,000 tons came from sugar cane and 45,000 tons from sugar beets.

Sugar consumption in Japan approximates 1,150,000 tons annually. The surplus production is expected to be marketed in China.

Vick Chemical Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Vick Chemical Co., and subsidiaries reported for six months ended Dec. 31 net earnings of $1,921,909, equal to $2.74 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,868,901, or $2.73 a share in the comparable period in 1937. The company has plants and offices at Greensborough, N. C., New York, Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia.

Recovery Called First Duty Of Government, Relief Second

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Relief should be dispensed by the Federal Government on a national scale and should be administered in harmony with business activity, according to a report by the Advisory Council of the New York City Works Progress Administration today. Oswald W. Knauth, president of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation of New York, is chairman of the council, which is composed of a group of leading business men appointed by Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, WPA administrator for New York City, last May to study the relief problem here.

"Only by the resumption of private employment in sufficient measure to absorb the bulk of those now without work can a solution of the unemployment problem be obtained," the report says. "Government policy should, therefore, be directed primarily to the promotion and maintenance of economic prosperity and only secondarily to the problem of public assistance itself. Policies of public assistance which retard recovery are not sound, regardless of how temporarily desirable they may appear to be."

Preserving Initiative Vital

The council repeatedly emphasizes the necessity in any public assistance program of preserving the initiative of the individual and the assistance of his family in meeting a depression.

"The council recommends that the program for public assistance be carried out in conformity with the principle that it be provided for the relief of need and not for other purposes, and should be operated in harmony with the general economic and social structure of the nation and in such ways as will not diminish the capacity of the individuals to support themselves or of private enterprise to provide employment," it continues.

"No program of assistance should undermine the industry and thrift of the individual or weaken family responsibility through too easy access to relief funds or too generous relief allowances.

"On the other hand, conditions of eligibility and the amount of relief should not tend to destroy the morale of recipients who have exhibited thrift in the past by compelling them to exhaust family assets completely and sink to the level of destitution. The applicants should be permitted to retain ownership of homes, minimum life insurance policies or small savings in accordance with standards determined by administrative agencies."

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations include proposals that work relief be continued for the present in so far as compatible with government finances; that relief wages be paid on a minimum security basis; that full hours of employment be required; that local responsibility for the direction of relief be maximized with Federal supervision, and that public and private policies be developed which will make relief unnecessary.

Further recommendations are that Federal assistance be initiated when unemployment index for the country rises above a point predetermined as an emergency level and to cease when the index falls below that point; a comprehensive objective economic survey to deal with causes of prolonged unemployment with the remedies to be applied and with those features of public assistance programs which may tend to aggravate the unemployment problem; adjustment of public assistance policies to the characteristics of the current business situation, and consolidation of present public assistance activities of the Federal government under a single existing agency.

Federal Council Proposed

It also recommends the setting up of a non-partisan statutory Federal Council on Public Assistance to review administration and performance of Federal public assistance agencies, and consolidation of public assistance functions in each state for supervision of local relief administrations; a work program limited to useful projects with a minimum of competition and dislocation of private enterprise; that when subsidies are granted by the Federal Government for public work and work relief, quotas for the states and localities should be established on the basis of the unemployment existing therein; establishment of a merit system for employees in executive and administrative positions; liberalization of the means tests as a condition of eligibility for work relief to prevent exhaustion of family assets and gradual discontinuance of categorical relief under the Social Security Act, and adoption of a general program of direct assistance to unemployables.

The council also recommends improvements in Government employment services as a further aid in reducing unemployment.

Members of the council besides Mr. Knauth are Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank; Winfield W. Carey, Jr., president of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company; Mary E. Dillon, president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company; Goldthwaite Dorr, of the law firm of Hines, Rearick, Dorr & Hammond; Peter Grimm, president of William A. White & Sons; Rolland J. Hamilton, vice-president of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation; T. S. Holden, vice-president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation; C. Arthur Moore, chairman of the board of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.; Benjamin H. Namm, president of the Namm Store; Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing, School of Business, Columbia University; E. V. O'Daniel, vice-president American Cyanamid Company; T. H. A. Tiedemann, director, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., and Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., president of the Freeport Sulphur Company.

Surplus of Livestock and Some Dairy Products Is Troubling Farm Leaders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prospects of a surplus of hogs, cattle, poultry and some dairy products in the middle and far west are causing concern among Administration farm officials.

Experts pointed out that the livestock industry, fattened on bountiful feed crops for two successive years, has been expanding at a rapid rate.

Secretary Henry Wallace told reporters recently that he feared this expansion might bring woe to livestock men. He said some farm leaders were predicting a sharp drop in hog and cattle prices by 1940.

The situation has far-reaching political and legislative implications. Production and feeding of cattle and hogs is a basic and important phase of agriculture in a broad belt of states extending from Ohio westward into the Rocky Mountains. It was in those states that Republicans made sharp gains in last fall's elections. Some political leaders said farmers' dissatisfaction with the Administration's agricultural policies was partly to blame.

Feb'y Gold Imports Reach $223,296,383

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports jumped to $223,296,383 in February.

The Commerce Department said the flow of gold from Europe increased after tapering off to $156,426,721 in January from the record shipments following the Czecho-Slovakian crisis.

February receipts included $29,255,577 from the Netherlands; $165,378,292 from England; $4,233,759 from Canada and $2,496,432 from Mexico.

The month's silver imports were $9,927,465, slightly below the level of previous months, and included $4,914,809 from England and $2,635,042 from Mexico.

Gold exports amounted to $15,179 and silver exports to $2,053,505.

Australian Gov't Opens Oil Depots in Tasmania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania — With the opening of its storage depots in Hobart, the Commonwealth Oil Refineries has completed the Australian-wide chain of stores by which the company distributes oil for the Australian market. Since 1920, the company, of which the Commonwealth Government is the majority shareholder, has operated in all states except Western Australia and Tasmania but these two states have recently been brought into the company's field.

The depot at Hobart will store petrol, power kerosene, and other fuel products. The building is of the newest design, being fitted with a balloon roof which prevents loss and deterioration. The Hobart Marine Board is constructing a special oil wharf near the depot to facilitate the discharge of cargoes.

Lumber Output, Shipments Above 1938; Orders Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported production and shipments during the week ended March 4 were both 9 per cent greater than in the corresponding week last year, but that new orders were 3 per cent less.

During the week ended March 4 last, 523 mills produced 176,416,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined, shipped 205,272,000 feet and booked orders of 192,928,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were mills, 535; production, 180,028,000 feet; shipments, 190,523,000 feet, and orders, 169,843,000 feet.

North American Net $1.55 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Co., one of the nation's largest public utilities holding companies, reported net income for 1938 of $15,109,007, equal to $1.55 a common share.

This compares with 1937 net income of $18,502,480, or $1.95 a share.

James F. Fogarty, President, reported to stockholders the decline in earnings was mainly due to the business recession which began in the fall of 1937 and continued through the summer of 1938.

He continued: "Better business conditions in the fourth quarter of 1938, when our subsidiaries established new high records in electric output, have continued so far in 1939.

"The improvement has been most encouraging in the effect upon the output and revenues of our subsidiaries, which are well equipped to assist and share in its continuation."

Gross operating revenues of the North American System for the year aggregated $116,572,102, compared with $121,347,366 in 1937.

Tennessee Electric Power Bonds Are Called for Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—Holders of the first and refunding mortgage bonds of Tennessee Electric Power Co., Series "A" (6 per cent due 1947) and 5 per cent series due 1956, were asked in a letter from Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, parent company, to deposit their bonds to carry out the plan for sale of the subsidiary's electric properties to Tennessee Valley Authority.

Under the agreement now being worked out by counsel for both parties, bondholders would receive 100 per cent and accrued interest, he said. (The bonds were callable at 105 per cent plus accrued interest.)

Mr. Willkie said that the escrow agreement provides that C. & S. will, in co-operation with bondholders and trustees, take any legally proper step necessary to see that holders of non-deposited bonds "are paid no more on their bonds than is paid on the bonds of the depositing bondholders, namely 100 per cent and accrued interest."

Bonds are to be deposited with First National Bank of New York as escrow agent and the agreement becomes effective when 76 per cent of the bonds, including those held by the parent company, have been deposited.

Orders for Machine Tools Rise Sharply

By the Associated Press

Cleveland

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported its index of machine tool orders for February was 167.1. This compared with 75.7 for the corresponding month last year.

The index for January was 150.8, and the average for the past three months was 154.8, the Association announced.

Ford Counsel Hits At 'Bias' in Proposed Labor Board Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Ford Motor Company, filing 273 exceptions to a proposed Labor Board decision against it, has accused the board of having "a fixed bias and a fixed prejudice against employers in general."

The company particularly excepted to "the failure of the board to take into consideration the sit down strikes which were prevailing at the time (1937) of the event dealt with in the decision," asserting these events were essential to an understanding of the evidence.

Asking dismissal of the complaint of unfair labor practices, Ford counsel declared the board "had adopted as its own a decision proposed by one of its subordinates without affording petitioner any opportunity to be heard thereon."

Many of the exceptions dealt with evidence as to the row at gate 4 of the River Rouge plant May 26, 1937, when several union organizers were beaten, but there were such general complaints as that portions of the decision were "inflammatory," "vague," "extreme," "incredible," and phrased with the purpose of "furnishing material for reproduction in the press."

On the complaint of pro-union "bias," the company said:

"It was a settled practice of the board and the members thereof to regard the issuance of a complaint against an employer as proof of the commission of unfair labor practices."

Coolidge Calls For Curb on Monetary Power of President

WASHINGTON (AP)—T. Jefferson Coolidge, one-time Treasury official who quit the administration, has urged Congress to curb the President's monetary powers.

Mr. Coolidge told a Senate banking and currency sub-committee that "our banking system is overflooded" as a result of a gold devaluation policy, and, he declared, the President's power to devalue the dollar still further should be allowed to expire on June 30.

Mr. Coolidge is one of several men who have left posts in the Treasury after policy disagreements. He was the department's Under-Secretary for a time and now is a Boston banker.

He testified in opposition to a bill that would extend dollar devaluation power and the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund until January 15, 1941.

"Even under the present situation there is danger of depreciation of money and unfortunate expansion within our banking system," he said.

Increase in Crude Oil Runs to Stills

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported an increase of 53,000 barrels in crude petroleum runs to stills in January as compared with December.

The January run, the bureau said, was 3,213,000 barrels. This was 55,000 barrels above the level for January, 1938.

The bureau also reported a decline in imports of foreign crude petroleum. The daily average import was estimated at 60,000 barrels, a drop of 32,000 barrels below December.

Crude oil stocks at refineries were reported larger, the total at the end of January amounting to 52,384,000 barrels as aaginst 51,551,000 barrels in stock on Jan. 1.

El Paso Gas Extends Line to Serve Big Users

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Ariz. — One single customer whose bill will run over $1,000,000 a year, as well as several other heavy users, are to be served from a 190-mile branch line that the El Paso Natural Gas Company is building west to this point from Deming, New Mexico.

This customer is the Phelps Dodge Corporation, which at Morenci, Arizona, is spending 30,000,000 on preparations to mine the largest deposit of copper ore in the United States.

The contract with Phelps Dodge calls for laying a 30-mile spur northwest from Duncan, Arizona, and for service to begin in 1941. In the first year the corporation agrees to take $650,000 worth of gas, and thereafter to buy in excess of $1,000,000 worth. This gas will be used to fire a smelter yet to be built, also to generate electricity for mine operations and to run a concentrating mill.

In the meantime, however, the Miami Copper Company is to begin receiving gas at its power house next August. Miami's ore is smelted by the other large local copper company, Inspiration, which will continue to buy California oil for fuel and to rely on hydro-electric plants at irrigation dams along Salt River for its major power requirements.

Bulova Watch Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Bulova Watch Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the quarter ended December 31 of $714,073, equal to $2.20 a share on common stock, compared with $1,171,685, or $3.60 a share, in the last quarter of 1937. Company owns plant at Bienne, Switzerland, and leases manufacturing space at Providence, R. I., Waltham, Mass., Jersey City, N. J., and New York.

Federal Income Must Not Be Cut, States Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—President Roosevelt today continued to explore with Congressional leaders plans for consolidating five Federal corporation taxes into one tax, in an effort to remove some present hindrances on business.

After Speaker John Bankhead and other Administration spokesmen in Congress had declared that tax revision was now out of the question, the President at this press conference late yesterday re-opened the door. Today he talked with leaders of the revisionist movement, Senator Pat Harrison (D), of Mississippi, Representative Jere Cooper (D), of Tennessee, Henry A. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and John W. Hanes, Under Secretary of the Treasury.

The whole project, the President said, is in the study stage and he is still open to conviction. His deliberately uncertain attitude probably produced the confusion in Washington between those Congressional leaders who thought he opposed tax revision, and the others—members of Congress and Treasury officials—who believed he supported their drive to revise taxes as an aid to recovery.

Appeasement Stymied

The business appeasement program marked time as its Treasury leaders conferred with the President to see whether they really had his support. On Capitol Hill the program was also stymied by various factors. One incidental remark of the President's yesterday was not likely to quiet alarms in financial circles, when he opposed the Senator Styles Bridges amendment removing his power to issue $3,000,000,000 in greenbacks under the AAA Act.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had not used this inflationary power, and did not expect to do so, but it was always useful to have a club in the closet. These remarks about "clubs" do not promote business appeasement.

Another important development was the President's description of current proposals in Congress to raise some $212,000,000 for farm parity payments as outside the classification of new taxes, and promised by the last Congress. Mr. Roosevelt had previously opposed "new taxes," but favors the $212,000,000 proposal.

Though the general tax-revision picture is uncertain, the Treasury authorities returned to their advocacy at the White House today, and the President is still an attentive listener.

In discussing taxes at his press conference yesterday, the President said about 90 per cent of the total amount taken in taxes from corporations comes from the percentage tax, or corporation income tax. Total revenues must not be reduced, he said, and affirmed that the Treasury and Senate tax-revisers were agreed on this point. The problem, if undistributed profits or other taxes are to be repealed, is to increase the proposed all-in-one corporation income tax to make up the loss.

Tax Big Companies

If the burden on little corporations is not increased by the shift, the President said common sense showed the shift must be added to the taxes paid by the bigger companies. Speaker Bankhead and Senator Alben W. Barkley had said taxes could not be revised in the direction proposed because it would work a hardship on small business. The President did not endorse that conclusion, but said a system of graduation could avoid the burden on smaller units.

The entire present tax study relates to corporation taxes, and personal income taxes have not been discussed, said the President. He expressed wholehearted opposition to the proposed vegetable oil tax, as an attack on the reciprocal trade program which might grow into a giant like the Smoot-Hawley bill of 1929.

Bank's Witnesses Denied More Time

WASHINGTON (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey denied in Federal District Court a motion of four witnesses asking further time to show cause why they should not be forced to testify in the Transamerica case.

The Securities Commission has charged the Transamerica Corporation, San Francisco holding company, filed "false and misleading" statements.

The witnesses, who were refused further time in which to prepare their argument, are: Margaret Mallory, secretary to A. P. Giannini, Chairman of Transamerica; Charles J. Smith, retired San Francisco broker; Carl Stamer, Vice President of Pacific Coast Mortgage Company, a former Transamerica affiliate; and W. E. Clayton, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of Pacific Coast Mortgage Company.

The witnesses refused on February 14 to testify in the SEC public hearings on the Transamerica Corporation. SEC asked the court to compel them to show cause why they should not be forced to testify.

Celanese to Open Bids On New Plant March 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Officials of the Celanese Corporation of America announced that bids for the construction of the Giles County, Virginia, plant would not be opened until March 17.

Six bids for the construction of the first units, costing approximately $1,000,000, have already been received by the company at its headquarters in Cumberland, Md., but company officials said they would defer opening these bids until the new date.

It is understood that some contractors planning to submit bids had asked for an extension of time in order that they could visit the site and make a more careful study of the plans and specifications of the proposed plant.

Fruit Official

International

Arthur A. Pollan
Executive Vice-President of the United Fruit Company

Deficit Spending Seen as Retarding Economic Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Government deficit spending is the principal factor unfavorable to stable economic recovery, declared George S. Eccles, President of the First Security Bank of Utah, National Association, in an address here before the Twenty-ninth annual convention of the Utah Canners Association. Mr. Eccles is a younger brother of Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System Board of Governors.

"I think there is every reason to feel that 1939 activity, sales volume, construction both public and private, automobile production and employment will show a marked improvement over 1938, and unless some unfavorable events occur, such as a European war or increase in labor troubles at home, the year 1939 should be about as favorable as 1937," he said.

"There are many unfavorable factors. The major one, I think, is the fact that sustained recovery is being maintained through government deficit spending, which puts purchasing power into the hands of the consuming public and results in continued demand in the consumers' goods industries.

"But this deficit spending causes apprehension on the part of private capital and we thus find a stalemate. Yet curtailment of Government spending would be reflected immediately in reduction of buying power and a downward spiral in business. There must be developed confidence by private capital, and the breaking of this log-jam in private capital expansion . . . so that Government spending can be gradually curtailed."

Formula for Greater AbundancePresented By Alfred Sloan, Jr.

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the General Motors Corp., presented a formula for an "economy of abundance," as follows:

More investment in better tools to make new and useful things at lower cost for sale at lower prices.

America's production plan, he told shareholders in a message, has become "largely obsolete" as result of sub-normal output of new equipment in recent years.

Even ignoring the accumulated deficit in producers' goods, Mr. Sloan contended, a return to normal in the heavy tool-making industries would provide "billions of dollars" of productivity and absorb a large part of the unemployed.

"The probabilities of such an extensive recovery," he added, "depend upon the attitude of mind the constructive forces of the country toward the possibilities of profit and the safety of the capital employed.

"They depend to a large degree upon the attitude of Government as evidenced by its national economic policies, effecting as they do industry's opportunity to perform."

Of current business trends, Mr. Sloan said the moderate decline so far this year was to be expected after the rapid expansion in the final half of 1938.

"What the magnitude of the present recovery movement will be, or how long it will last, is impossible to determine at this time," he asserted.

United Fruit Co. Executive Tells Of Progress in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Thomas D. Cabot and Charles H. Stockton, both of Boston, have been elected to the board of directors of the United Fruit Company at the annual meeting held in this city, increasing the number of the board to 20.

Arthur A. Pollan, Executive Vice-President of the company, in the annual address to stockholders said:

"The Lima Conference has again directed the spotlight of public attention toward the countries of Latin America, revealing the growing economic importance of these countries to the United States and other countries of the world.

Promoter of Trade

"It is therefore an appropriate time to call attention to the fact that the United Fruit Company is a pioneer in this field. With operations in practically all of the countries of the Caribbean, we have established and maintained commercial intercourse with these countries, serving not only to contribute to the economic progress and well-being of the respective countries, but also to draw the peoples thereof into closer and friendlier relations.

"During the last year the company has adequately taken care of the increased amount of southbound tonnage intrusted to its care. In addition to its own shipments of bananas, sugar and cacao, the Great White Fleet during the year 1938 transported 1,208,919 tons of general cargo and carried 56,803 passengers. . . . In 1938 the company paid in wages in its Tropical Divisions $19,670,000. During the same period it paid for purchased fruit, sugar cane, cacao, and other products $17,195,000. The sum of $4,000,000 was expended in local purchases, as well as $4,000,000 for local taxes. Other sums of considerable size were expended in these countries, but these items alone total the sum of $44,865,000.

Ship Many Products

"The ships of the Great White Fleet ply back and forth in an unending stream, bringing coffee, cacao, bananas, and other exclusively tropical products and returning laden with flour, pork products, dried codfish, canned fruits, automobiles, radios, phonographs, agricultural implements, shoes, cotton goods, cutlery and a great variety of other articles produced or manufactured by the industry and ingenuity of the people of the United States.

"During the year 1938 the United Fruit Company alone purchased in the United States for export to Latin America agricultural and manufactured products of a value of $7,500,000.

"During 1938 we greatly expanded our operations on the Pacific Coast of Central America. We are now engaged in constructing a new pier and wharf at Quepos Point on the West Coast of Costa Rica, and railway lines connecting this wharf with extensive fertile areas. Large additional areas were planted to bananas on the West Coast of Guatemala, the West Coast of Costa Rica, and the West Coast of Panama.

"We have conducted experiments with fibre producing plants and we are encouraged to believe that we may be able to produce in the Western World raw materials urgently required for use in the United States, the production of which was formerly controlled by the Far East or Asiatic countries. Through co-operation with others we have also made certain experiments with the growth of rubber, and the results to date have been definitely promising."

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EXPERIENCED camp counsellor for camp for small boys; must be a Christian Scientist. Write full particulars to K-1 Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

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ROLLS PRINTED. Choice regular or double size and 5x7 enlargement, 25c coin; reprints 3c. CANDID CAMERA LABORATORIES, Box 5089, Metropolitan Station, Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE

CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS
BONDED AGENTS. 12 YEARS IN CITY
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-Advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 232 W. Adams St., Dept. 338, Chicago.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Charming 14 room house; ideal location, hill country, altitude 1250 ft.; comfortably furnished; grand piano, books, open fireplaces, garden, large veranda; farm products available on premises; golf, swimming, tennis nearby. Address L. D. SCHWOERER, 551 5th Ave., New York City.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT in or near Washington, D. C.—2 bedroom house or apartment; furnished, unfurnished; near school and transportation; about March 27; describe fully. VERNON C. PINO, 509 West 110th St., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR SOLID SILVER WARE brings higher prices than ever! Our estimate your assurance of highest price! DANIEL SEIDLER & SONS, Inc., 39 Cornhill, Boston. (For call by Representative, CAP. 0937.)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

Est. — Henry P. Townsend — 1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc. 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Clean—Reasonable—Anywhere. F. J. SWENSON, 358 Wadsworth Avenue, New York City. Wash. Hgts. 7-9427

PRINTING

FOR churches, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

PUBLIC stenographer offers secretarial service to those requiring a few hours each day/week. Lorraine F. Anderson, Suite 2700, 1450 Broadway, N. Y. C. CHickering 4-7898.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Asp. 1500
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY earn good commissions; active middle aged man wanted; steady work booking orders Spring delivery guaranteed plants, trees; weekly pay; no investment, outfit free; experience unnecessary. BURR NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS will employ two high type of men or women to handle beautiful Spring line of lingerie and hosiery; liberal commission. Apply 454 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ARDMORE, PA.—Reasonable for congenial lady; convenient to 69th St. and Ardmore; maid service. Call Ardmore 1288-R.

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, MASS., 204 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable double and single rooms. MISS PARKS, COM. 4689.

CHEERFUL STUDIO rooms for business girls; modern elevator apartment; privileges; near church; 15 minutes Manhattan. IRMA LEVENKIND, 319 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. STerling 3-9118.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62—Sunny, medium, single bedroom, $5; close subway; Drive; Columbia; elevator; evenings, Mo 2-2654.

N. Y. C., East 36th—Attractive, single room for lady; comfortable, light, airy; convenient all transportation. Murray Hill 4-3284, evenings.

N. Y. CITY, West 96th St. — Exceptional room, bath, $7.00; smaller $5.00; elevator, radio; lady; near park. Phone RI. 9-2161.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 146th St. (Apt. 64)—Overlooking Hudson, adjoining bath; quiet, refined home; reasonable. ED. 4-0306.

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th (Apt. 42)—Unusual room, semi-private bath; single $10, double $12.50.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Rd., N. W. (Near 18th and Col. Rd.)—Comfortable room for 1 or 2. Adams 4514.

WILLOW GROVE, PA., 202 Chester Avenue—Large front, next to bath; quiet, refined home. Phone W. G. 163-W.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Our Golden Anniversary Line of Copyrighted advertising has given us greatest early season sales in ten years. Openings in several eastern territories. Real opportunity. Must have sales experience. Permanent full time connection. No side line men. Territory fully protected. Commission and bonus basis. Prosperous international organization. Look up our rating, then write today, giving full business experience, age, car ownership, and three business references.
THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA
BIRTHPLACE OF THE
ART CALENDAR ADVERTISING INDUSTRY

SIGNS

SHOW CARDS—EXHIBITS—DISPLAYS
Distinctively Lettered—Any Material
ALCO
100 Greenwich St., New York City. BO 9-9890

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES REPRESENTATIVE — With fifteen years of specialty experience in mechanical and gas fired appliances; including four years as assistant sales manager; desires connection with manufacturer or distributor. Sheldon Nimmo, 52 Sycamore St., Albany, N. Y. 2-0151.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion available now; manage household or share responsibility; go anywhere; also drive car; excellent ref. Tro. 0857, Miss E. L. Pattison, 4 Cogswell Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Visit Our New
Custom-made Slipcover Section
Here you will find the newest, smartest, most durable Fabrics in color-related designs.
INTRODUCTORY OFFER
Custom-made Slipcovers for Sofa and Two Chairs (5 loose cushions) of Figured Dustite Fabrics. Washable, Sunfast and Shrinkfast. $27.50
Sixth Floor
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. AT SOUTH CAROLINA

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings. Reasonably Priced
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Other Kent Restaurants
Established 1903

CHATHAM

Chatham Market, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Choice Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery Chat. 4-0600

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone OR. 3-7360, 7361
Member . . T. D.

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

Springdale Delicatessen
LEE GADEMER, Prop.
Special Attention Given to Party Sandwiches and Canapes
227 Springdale Ave. Or. 3-1322

FAMOUS
CLEANERS & DYERS
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Cleaned—Washed—Repaired
Also Drapes, Portieres, Blankets, etc.
High-Grade Tailoring of All Descriptions
at Moderate Prices.
11 Lincoln Street OR. 4-1809

ELIZABETH

KLEIN'S
Women's Apparel Shop
Newest Spring Styles
Coats, Suits, Dresses
Open Evenings 1129 ELIZABETH AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.

Easter Pre-View at
R. J. GOERKE CO.
Fashion Centre of Union County
Broad and West Jersey
EL 2-2300

ENGLEWOOD

For Dignified Service
TRY
Community
Cleaners and Dyers
Incorporated
83 W. Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
Rollins Run-Stop Stockings

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

C. J. COOKE
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Dean St. (cor. Dean and Demarest Av.)
Lubrication—Tire Service
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE ENG. 3-4208

Electrical Appliances
Sales and Service — Repairs
Refrigerators, Vacuums, Radios
Motors, Washers, Toasters
Mazda Lamps
Bergen Appliance Service
21 N. Dean Street
Day and Night Phone Eng. 3-6616

Flowers by Wire!
ART FLOWER SHOP
8 North Dean Street
Gladden Each Day With Flowers
Englewood 3-4884 and 3-4885

HACKENSACK

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and
Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON ST.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Jersey City by
B. Grossman & Co. Inc. 342 Central Ave.

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, Etc.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360
Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Libby's Black Label Sliced Pineapple, large cans, 2 cans 43c
Beech Nut Tomato Juice, 3 cans ... 23c
89c dozen
OXO Cubes
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

Spring Is Around the Corner
at
Old Woman in the Shoe
CHILDREN'S WEAR
Shoes for Comfort and Service
157 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-9691

MILLBURN

Barberry Corner
Luncheon—50c
Afternoon Tea, Dinner—85c and $1.00
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 8—$1.00
33 TAYLOR ST. TEL. MILL. 6-1139

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Gifts, Favors, Party Decorations
Greeting Cards
Madsons
427-429 Bloomfield Avenue

Mrs. E. G. Bones Employment Agency
Formerly of Montclair
Prompt and courteous service rendered for 33 years. First class domestic help of all nationalities.
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge Tel. 2-5544

Interior Decorating
FOSTER L. PRICE
UPHOLSTERY DRAPERIES
SLIP COVERS FURNITURE
CARPETS
148 Bloomfield Ave. Verona 8-4680

A. E. RUTLEDGE
Interiors
UPHOLSTERY DRAPERIES
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair

THE BEST LAUNDRY
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
14 Alvin Place, Upper Montclair
PHONE MO. 2-8013
Large enough to take care of all your laundry problems and small enough to give "individual service."
ALL TABLE LINEN HAND IRONED
NO EXTRA COST

Let Us Supply Your
EASTER NEEDS
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

Let us
"Blue Print" Your Insurance
IT PROVES YOUR PROTECTION
HughesAgency
300 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-5000

NEWARK

E. L. Schwarzwaelder
SLIP COVERS
Furniture—Draperies
Upholstering—Cabinet Work
Gold Leafing—Refinishing
Window Shades—Venetian Blinds
14 CENTRAL AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
Tel. Market 2-3128

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fashionable Apparel for Smart Women
PREGER'S
344 GEORGE STREET

NUTLEY

HUNTTING'S
SERVICE STATION
Tire, Batter, Road and Towing Service
Marfak Lubrication
Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
Nutley 2-0047 688 Franklin Ave.
Cor. Kingsland Road—Nutley

ABBEY COAL CO., INC.
for 'blue coal'—Koppers Coke
Phone Nutley 2-1616
DELAWANNA, NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

Austin's
MILLINERY
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

PASSAIC

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street 188 Main Street
Paterson, N. J. Hackensack, N. J.

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 Van Houten Street
TELEPHONE SHERWOOD 2 8677
Paterson, N. J.

Cooke Coal & Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
D. L. & W. COAL
Phone Pa. 2-1784, Paterson WX 7010

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

America's Hosiery Favorites:
QUAKER
VAN RAALTE
KAYSER
HUMMING BIRD
All at
TEPPER'S
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

In Plainfield
It's
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's
Metropolitan Store
For Easter Fashions

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

PRINCETON

PRINCETON DAIRY CO., Inc.
Quality Dairy Products
PRINCETON, N. J.
Tel. 675

RIDGEFIELD PARK

FRED BILLER'S SERVICE STATION
57 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-8591
WILLARD AUTHORIZED
PREST-O-LITE GULF
BATTERIES DEALER

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

The Greenery
Flower Shop Inc.
TELEGRAPH FLORIST
36 Oak Street Phone 6-0285
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue, Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2, Ridg. 6-3346

RUTHERFORD

MAISON JIANNE
(Suzanne Hoxie, Prop.)
New Spring Straws and Smart Felts in all colors from $1.95 up
Sole Rutherford Representative for GAGE HATS
2 AMES AVENUE RU. 2-2845

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
ESSO
Free Call-for and Deliver-w Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

TEANECK

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-5430
NORGE DEALERS PHILCO RADIOS

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411

Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

TRENTON

Milk Produced on Our Own Farm

OAKLAND'S FARMS
Delivered at door daily
Sullivan Way, Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 2-3724

SANHICAN CONFECTIONERY
T. E. Sharpley, Mgr.
Everything Good to Eat
West State St. and Sanhican Drive
Trenton, N. J. Tel. 3-9279

WALTON BROS.
GROCERIES and MEATS
Sell Honor Brand Frosted Foods
Spring and Calhoun Sts. Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 2-1121

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

The Alice Kind Shoppe
404 TREMONT AVENUE
Is Ready for the Easter Parade
DRESSES—All Prices
COATS, 16.75 upward
SUITS, 16.75 upward
MATRONS, MISSES AND JUNIORS
W. 2-0668

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

E. E. MILLS
Upholsterer
FURNITURE REPAIRED and REFINISHED
ANTIQUES RESTORED — SLIPCOVERS
CUSHIONS, WINDOW SEATS, PILLOWS
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
Time Payments Arranged if Desired
545 NORTH AVENUE E. Westfield 2-2204

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

NETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Common Sense Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St.
Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
552 Main St. Telephone 500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Furniture — Elect. Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up. Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending, Fur Coats Renewed! Free delivery.
Phone Chester 25412
JOS. REHRMAN
610 Welsh St., Chester

DARBY

DANIEL P. CREED
Plumbing
and Heating Specialties
Direct to the Plumber
Ask for prices on our Specially Compounded Faucet Washers
DARBY, PENNA. DAR. 2361-M

UPPER DARBY

VOGEL'S
flowers
West Garrett Road, Upper Darby
17th and Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Telegraphed and Delivered Everywhere
BLVD. 45

THE BONNET-BOX
Cordially invites your inspection of Seasonable Millinery and Hosiery
Minerva Court Bldg., 138 Garrett Rd.

BYWOOD MARKETS
790-7053 Garrett Road
Sincere Courteous Delivery
Our store is as near as your phone.
CALL BLVD. 289—619
Headquarters for Birds Eye Foods

BENTLEY CLEANERS DYERS TAILORING
FURS Cleaned Remodeled
RUGS Cleaned Repaired
392 AVON ROAD Boulevard 4080
Call and Delivery Service

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
Interboro Laundry, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave
Lansdowne, Pa.

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2537 — Madison 6584-W

EASTON

EASTON
SANITARY MILK CO.
High Grade Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter—Cottage Cheese—Ice Cream
Twenty-five South Front Street
Telephone 4131

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

Grace Ashley
Has Added Pleats to Her Second Edition

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET
For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

IRVING'S
for I. Miller World Famous
SHOES—BAGS—HOSIERY
918 Peach • Erie, Penna.
(Opposite Lawrence Hotel)

REMEMBRANCE GIFTS
MOYER
DIAMONDS SILVER WATCHES CLOCKS
24 West Tenth St. Phone 76-436

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA
General Electric Refrigerators
in 1939 Models
Now in Stock

HARRISBURG

Phone 2-4242 Curtains
FAME LAUNDRY
Rug Shampooing

CREME LILAS
A Non-Greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

OVER 70 VARIETIES
Imported CHEESE *Domestic*
—and things to go with cheese, for Sunday suppers.
FERENCE'S
CHEESE SHOPPE
111 North 2nd Street

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

KAY READ
8041 YORK ROAD
Dresses—Coats
Sportswear
Hosiery—Lingerie

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

SUITS
Mixed—Matched
Man-Tailored
Three-Piece
from $10.95

Flo-Jean
615 WEST AVENUE OGONTZ 985

Plumbing and Heating
Jobbing a Specialty
GUY M. COOPER
215 Maple Ave. Willow Grove
Willow Grove 676

DODGE *and* PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
Strouse & Jarrett, Inc.
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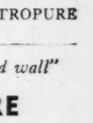

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SEE NEXT PAGE

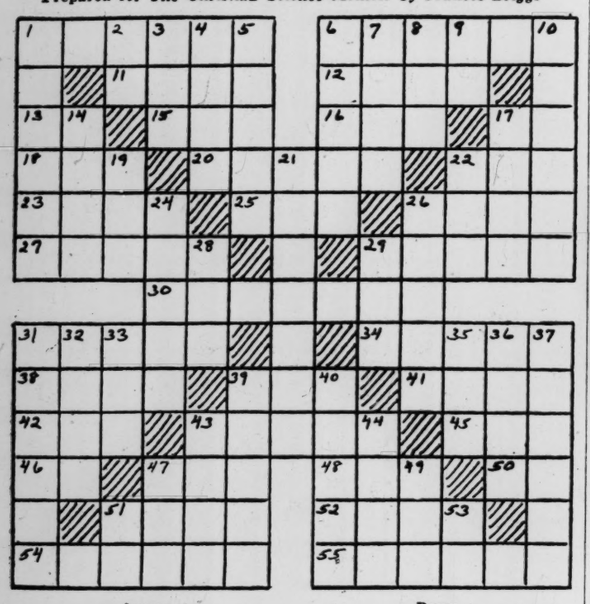
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Bible character wore a coat of many colors?
6—Who was a famous German composer?
11—The ornamental elephant's ear is what?
12—Jack rabbits have very long what?
13—Decameter (abbr.).
15—What is first name of a Mark Twain hero?
16—A strong alkaline solution is what?
17—Jefferson City is capital of what State (abbr.)?
18—What prophet was a particular friend of David?
20—Who wrote "Mr. Britling Sees It Through"?
22—The sable is valued for what?
23—What are hawseholes of a ship called?
25—What is Stalin's nationality (abbr.)?
26—If you were in Hannibal, Mo., in what direction would you travel to reach St. Joseph?
27—In India, what is a native cavalryman?
29—If you visited Langeland, whom would you see?
30—Who was the mother of Jacob and Esau?
31—What was eaten leavened or unleavened in Bible times?
34—Michelangelo made a colossal statue of whom?
38—What is the flexible part of a whip?
39—How many daughters had Jacob and Leah?
41—What English river flows to Humber River?
42—In speaking of Biblical Halah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
43—Would you plant, dress, or spend a markha?
45—A mass of butter is what?
46—Bay of Fundy separates what Province from New Brunswick (abbr.)?
47—What Irish river is noted for its fine scenery?
48—The acorn is fruit of what?
50—Provo is in what State (abbr.)?
51—A pyriform object is shaped like what?
52—What is a ball of thread, yarn, or cord?
54—What is the great desert of Africa?
55—What is an annealer?

Down

1—What is seventh book of Old Testament?
2—Saint (abbr.).
3—Would you eat, row, or don rame-quins?
4—Bow of a vessel is what?
5—What American artist is best known for his marine water colors?
6—A carillon is a set of what?
7—What are beams of light?
8—100 square meters equal what?
9—High school (abbr.).
10—Lacrosse is what (pl.)?
14—Round towers and other relics of antiquity exist in what Irish county?
17—What is a state of profound meditation?
19—Congealed moisture.
21—What is the most beautiful lake in Switzerland?
24—What is another name for the painted wake-robin?
26—What dark blue food fish is caught by Florida fishermen?
28—What is the color of a ruby?
29—What device checks course of anything moving?
31—What are hinged shutters for windows?
32—What rodents are related to mice?
33—What is anything shaped like letter S?
35—What is a mouthful of broth?
36—Who was Jacob's twin brother?
37—What dog is trained to point at its quarry?
39—"Cavalleria Rusticana" is what?
40—Who was father of Methuselah?
43—How would you describe something withered?
44—What is another name for a trough?
47—A pasture or meadow is what?
49—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
51—A consonantal digraph might be what?
53—Weight (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

'Trucking' in Morocco

Monitor Camera Club from Gladys M. Thwaits, Hendon, Eng.

Help Assured

Several years ago, in the British House of Parliament, a member had made a statement of principles which he believed should guide the foreign relations of the Empire. He went on to say that he believed the policy should be based on the Sermon on the Mount.

At this point another member rose to protest, saying, "Gentlemen, gentlemen, if you are going to base the foreign policy of the British Empire on the Sermon on the Mount, then all I have to say is, 'God help England.'"

The other speaker answered, "And He will!"

In Lighter Vein

Another Howler

Little rivers that run into big ones are called tribulations.

No Substitute Accepted

"Bow to the inevitable and pay your taxes with a smile."

"I'd like to do that, but they insist on cash."—Die Grüne Post.

Thank the Neighbors

"Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives," a writer reminds us.

But we know what they have on the radio.—Radio Pictorial.

Just the Club

Two golfers playing an important match were annoyed by a slow couple in front of them. At one hole there was a particularly long wait. One of the offending couple dawdled on the fairway, while his companion searched industriously in the rough. At last the waiting couple on the tee could contain their patience no longer.

"Why don't you help your friend to find his ball?" one shouted indignantly.

"Oh, he's got his ball," the reply came, blandly; "he's looking for his club."—Tatler.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth.—PSALMS 46:10.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Earth Is Weighed?

In one sense it is quite impossible to determine the weight of the earth. That is because the weight of a body is the force with which the earth attracts it. However, the mass of a body is the amount of matter which it contains, and this has been determined for the earth.

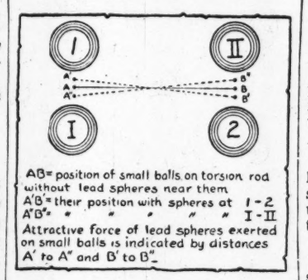
To find the mass of a small object, such as a brick, we may put it on the scales and weigh it. For large quantities, such as the ore obtained from a mine, the volume of the material may be found and the average weight of samples taken from different parts determined; and the mass is the volume times the average weight of a unit quantity of the ore.

The earth offers a different problem. Obviously, it cannot be put into a balance pan; and average samples are not obtainable because man has not penetrated much more than 1/4000 of the distance to the earth's center. One method that may be used for determining the earth's mass is by means of a torsion balance.

A torsion balance is an instrument by means of which small forces are measured by noting the torsion or twisting they produce in a fine wire or a delicate fiber of quartz.

By means of a torsion balance, the attractive power of a pair of large leaden spheres on two little balls is determined. Then the attractive force of the earth on the same little balls is found by weighing them in an ordinary balance.

Gravitation is the mutual attraction between masses of matter, and every mass is attracted to every other mass with a force varying directly with the product of their masses and inversely with the squares of their distance apart. Consequently, after we have found the

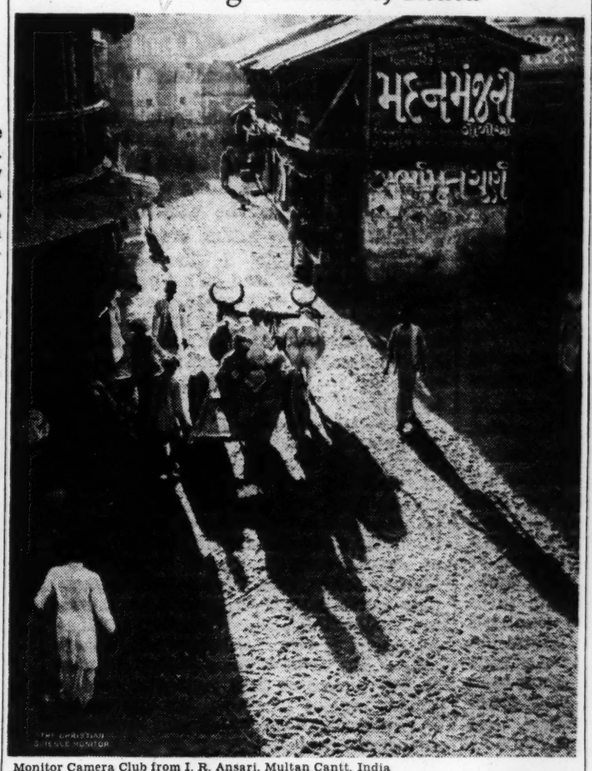


AB= position of small balls on torsion rod without lead spheres near them.
A'B'= their position with spheres at 1-2
A"B" " " " " " I-II
Attractive force of lead spheres exerted on small balls is indicated by distances A' to A" and B' to B".

attractive force exerted on the little balls by the leaden spheres and by the earth, these attractions being proportional to the masses, we may use this to calculate the mass of the earth.

Such experiments indicate that the earth is 5.527 times as heavy as water, and that it has a mass of approximately 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Evening Shadows, India



Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

Deliverance

I never knew a night so black,
Light failed to follow on its track.
I never knew a storm so gray,
It failed to have its clearing day.
I never knew such bleak despair,
That there was not a rift, somewhere.
I never knew an hour so drear,
Love could not fill it full of cheer.
—John Kendrick Bangs

Brevities

Montreal Star: In the Middle Ages people used to think the world was flat. That proves they never tried to make a lawn in their back garden.

Hamilton Spectator: Vegetable luncheons serve a great need in the scheme of things. Nothing contributes so much to the enjoyment of the next meal.

San Francisco Chronicle: For a substantial sum an American in London has purchased a collection of old jokes and anecdotes and seeks a sponsor for his hour on the air.

Toronto Star: An English hotel in Uganda charges 50 cents for the use of the bath if the guest doesn't use it. If the guest does take a bath, there is no charge. If the same rule applies to meals, this would be the ideal hotel to settle down in.

Detroit News: Strange: In a new Hollywood short, children put on a circus in a barn, and the letter S is not printed backward in the home-made sign.

Portland Oregonian: A German chemist who made wood edible calls this a mere starter. His next, they say, is a bran muffin made of the stuffing of old-car upholstery.

Daily Quotation

TIME wasted is existence--used, is life.
—YOUNG.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Youths

Johnson, Vt.

This town boasts a young man who is devoting a great deal of time and energy in the interests of young people. Ten years ago he conceived the idea of a specially conducted tour of the State; and since that time more than 300 young men have seen Vermont via the "Intra Vermont Special."

Seeing their native State alone did not satisfy this young man, the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, pastor of the United Church; so he suggested trips to other states. To give these trips a specific objective, and to give the young folks a chance to meet some famous Americans, he provided gifts of Vermont maple sugar and syrup for presentation to celebrities, among whom were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Ex-President Herbert Hoover, Vice-President John Garner, Gov. Ely of Massachusetts, Edgar A. Guest, and several others.

Nor was he content with seeing the United States alone. A short time ago, a group of young people of his church journeyed to Canada, where they met and visited with the young people of Calvary Church in Montreal. The young Canadians made a return good-will pilgrimage recently. And who can foretell the possible far-reaching results of this inter-country relationship?

Daily Anecdote

Musician Trapped

Alfred Hollins, the noted blind English organist, was once giving the opening recital of a great organ built in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Completion of the organ had been delayed by unforeseen circumstances, and the instrument had not been put to a thorough test. Consequently both Hollins and the organ builder were anxious that all should go well. And all did go well until, in the middle of one selection, a loud snap was heard. Hollins went on with his piece, expecting something serious to happen.

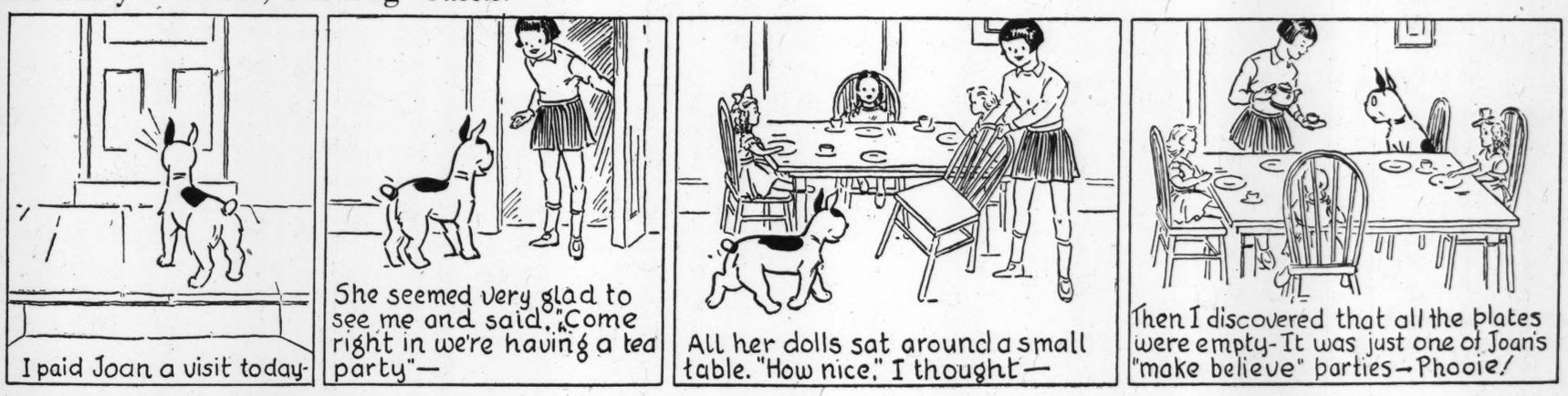
At the conclusion of that selection the organ builder went in to make an examination. He found that a mousetrap, which someone had set in the organ's interior, had nipped at a mouse. And the recital was successfully finished.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Help, Help!*

By LE PELLEY

TAKE IT EASY DOWN THIS HILL !!!
WOW — I CAN HARDLY HOLD IT
AHEM — ISN'T THIS A LITTLE BIT TOO FAST ?
AND YOU'D BETTER GO AROUND THAT BIG PUDDLE!
BUDDY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Phooie!*


I paid Joan a visit today-
She seemed very glad to see me and said, "Come right in we're having a tea party"—
All her dolls sat around a small table. "How nice," I thought—
Then I discovered that all the plates were empty-It was just one of Joan's "make believe" parties—Phooie!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Rich Dividends*

By THE HAGERS

THE GRUFFS LEARNED THAT A SMILING FACE MISUNDERSTANDINGS WOULD ERASE.
THEN FRIENDLY GLANCES EVERYWHERE REPLACED THE CUSTOMARY GLARE.
"WELL, CLOWN, OUR TREASURE OF GOOD CHEER," I QUACKED, "WE HAVEN'T SQUANDERED HERE.
AND I FEEL RICHER, TOO, TODAY." "YOU'LL FIND," HE BEAMED, "IT WORKS THAT WAY."

PENNSYLVANIA
SCRANTON
(Continued)

Fashion Turns Easter-ly . . . !

If Spring comes, can Easter be far behind? It's time to gather your own and your family's Easter wardrobe . . . and as usual, you turn to Scranton's apparel headquarters fc. yours . . .

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Looking Ahead

NO ONE who hopes for a world order based on reason and justice can be happy about the dissolution of Czecho-Slovakia by force. Nor can there be any satisfaction in denunciation of those who appear immediately to blame. The event was born out of a history which leaves plenty of room for regret in many countries.

This history might have been very different had a just peace been made after the World War. Or had the United States lent its great strength to the League of Nations. Or had Britain and America ratified their agreement to support France—even as they are now doing—easing her fears and possibly saving the French effort to build up an encircling chain of alliances around Germany. Or had there been a firmer stand over Manchuria, Ethiopia or Spain. Or had Russia not pressed a world revolution, fear of which still gives Fascism support in democratic countries. Or had a firm stand against aggression and threats been combined at any time with more statesmanlike measures to open up the avenues of trade and remove economic pressures making for war. But "might have beens" are of value now only as indicators of what may be.

Behind and above the excitements and maneuvers of power politics those with eyes to see can perceive the ideals of peace and justice toward which men, by the very nature of their true being, must strive. At such times as this when brute force and unreason appear to hold sway men may be more ready to turn to religion and to the basic facts of man's spiritual brotherhood. Only by such turning will the peace that all desire be put in place of the juggling and superficial pacification of power politics.

The F. B. I. on Sharecroppers

IN CLEARING Southern landowners of the charge of inhumanly evicting needy share-cropper families from their shanty homes in mid-winter the Federal Bureau of Investigation has done about all it could do other than call attention once again to the abject poverty in which most share-croppers dwell. Few landowners would put a farm family on the road. The legal aspects of the owner-tenant relationship require "serving notice" or "signing up" again. Legal notices of eviction were necessary, as the F. B. I. points out, if a landowner did not need a share-cropper family to tend his land this year. Actual evictions were not necessary and were not discovered by the F. B. I. agents.

If the F. B. I. has closed its official duty by its report, Americans can hardly have closed theirs. Share-croppers still have nothing but the poorest sort of shacks to dwell in. They still have little to wear, hardly enough to eat. They are still treading a rut of toil and despair. Next January another legal serving of notice will be routinely made. A real answer to the share-cropper "incident" is still to be found. One hope lies in teaching diversified vocations to "cropper" families—adults and children alike. Thrift with time and materials must also be taught if the sharecropper is to break down the high walls of fruitless toil and uncertainty which appear to confine him.

Gambling vs. Giving

STATISTICS made public by the American Institute of Public Opinion tend to show that betting in one form or another was the great indoor and outdoor sport of Americans during the past year. This means, without detailing the Institute's findings, that most people believe there is more poetry than truth in the time-worn slogan of betting promoters, "Never give a sucker an even break!"

Publication of statistics on the matter must make evident at once the fact that punch boards, sweepstakes, slot machines, horse and dog racing and the numbers racket have succeeded in getting themselves supported and sponsored as innocent diversions. It is necessary to unmask the evil lurking behind the front of innocence and expose the sponsorship.

Speaking before the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts recently, Joseph E. Perry, the Grand Master, said:

> There are many who believe that the predominant drift of our times is toward a desire to get something for nothing, to rely on others rather than on one's own efforts. This disintegrating influence reveals itself not only in a craving for collective forms of government to promote getting rather than giving, but in a myriad of other forms, even including religious and charitable organizations that are hypocritical enough to rely on the gambling spirit rather than on the giving spirit.

For a fraternal organization through its Grand Master to speak so vigorously in opposition to the something-for-nothing quest and the undemocratic attitude of anything other than self-reliance, and further for it to reaffirm unanimously its refusal to sponsor games of chance however innocent in appearance—even at the risk of being called "narrow and old-fashioned"—is an indication that a body of opinion is reasserting itself to right the situation and to bring a saner set of values into play. Such an example can best be applauded by being emulated.

Dear Corporation:

IT MAKES one certain there's still a great deal of cream left in the milk of human kindness when a little girl from the Bronx, New York, can write a picture-postcard to the world's largest electrical company asking help with her schoolwork, and get it. She could buy neither a tiny pinhead bulb which is the smallest article they make, nor a 208,000-kilowatt turbine, their largest manufacture. She wanted "some booklets and a little sample of electricity, if you can spare it. We are studying about it in Geography."

Answering requests of this sort is one of the many services of a large corporation that come under the heading of "public relations," one of the "imponderables" on the asset side of a ledger. Railroads, travel agencies, motor car manufacturers, furniture makers, bankers, and all types of business men engaged in manufacturing finished articles, have papers or pamphlets describing their products, and telling, incidentally, why their own particular model is best. "Ballyhoo and advertising" any of us would call it, if it came in our mail, but to a youngster with a school project to finish, it's the spark, the electricity, that transforms humdrum homework into play.

The Relief Cut

ON THE question of resuming specie payment in 1866, Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote to Horace Greeley, "The way to resumption is to resume." There are a great many citizens in the United States who have come to the conclusion that on the question today of public economy and budget balancing the way toward retrenchment is to retrench.

This applies to the current issue of whether Congress shall stand by the cut from $875,000,000 to $725,000,000 which it made in the deficiency appropriation for unemployment relief this year or whether it shall recede by granting the $150,000,000 additional appropriation which President Roosevelt has requested in a second special message. Obviously, to make a cut in the provision for the unemployed is not easy on grounds either of politics or of human sentiment. No one wants anybody to go hungry.

The case for a relief cut rests on three main contentions. First, the improvement in business and private employment from the lower points of the depression plus the improvement fairly predictable from the business appeasement program should be reflected in a substantial reduction of numbers eligible to relief rolls. Second, there is pressing need to bring Government expenses into balance with revenues so as to stop the increase of public debt, and WPA relief is the largest item of an emergency and supposedly temporary nature as compared to the ordinary and relatively inflexible costs of Government. Finally, there is the settled conviction on the part of many responsible investigators of the subject that the Nation can and should revise its relief policy in such a way as to make the same or a smaller appropriation spread a great deal farther in the alleviation of human suffering.

Mr. Roosevelt made considerable point of the fact that in addition to the nearly 3,000,000 persons now on WPA there is a waiting list of 850,000 certified as eligible by State and local welfare agencies. Many of these workers are just as deserving as those for whom jobs have been made. But Mr. Roosevelt did not mention that while the average security wage for a WPA worker is between $50 and $55 a month—and the family may have a son in the CCC receiving $30 a month besides food, clothing and shelter—the average monthly local home relief allowance to the family whose breadwinner may be on the WPA waiting list is only $23 a month. This sort of discrimination ill accords with a uniform solicitude for the welfare of the underprivileged.

The President's message contemplated that after an expected absorption of 300,000 into private employment the WPA rolls and waiting list together would stand at approximately 3,550,000 in June. In this connection it is interesting to note that a report issued by the National Economy League in New York last week asserted a "balanced budget" program providing "humane and efficient" relief for 3,500,000 families could be constructed which would cost the Federal Government about $703,000,000 a year, or about one-third its present outlay for WPA and related programs. This would revert to methods of FERA, which in 1935 had an average cost of $28 a month, and would make Federal grants-in-aid to the States.

Argument will be made that it is useless or unfair to try to cut down relief expenses since any economies made there are likely to be wiped out by new bulges elsewhere in the budget before Congress adjourns, as for agricultural subsidies and so forth. One answer to this is that the reasoning cuts both ways—if distress results from the relief cut, it may be alleviated through some of these other forms of public spending. The second and better answer is that the rational course is to press for Governmental economy all along the line, even till it is unpleasant in some cases, and trust to business revival under the encouragement of a more nearly balanced national budget to provide employment.

Master of Relativity

Book News of the Day

IF ARCHIMEDES had had a place to pry and a lever big enough, he might have moved the world. ALBERT EINSTEIN (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $3.75) did it with a pencil and a shock of wavy hair. This modern Samson, this "Maker of Universes," as biographer H. Gordon Garbedian calls him, was such a poor scholar in the elementary German schools he was many times on the verge of flunking out. His boyhood friends were few. Yet at 26 he was the originator of mathematical equations that simplified physical concepts of the universe.

There was no plan to add all men to his small circle of intimate friends and disciples, but he wrote of "relativity," and even the multitude, sensing vaguely that he had accomplished something of tremendous importance, beat a path first to his Berlin study, then to the frame house at 112 Mercer Street, Princeton. Mouse-trap salesmen, personified lost causes, photographers, reporters—they all appeared, or wrote letters. Without Mrs. Einstein to protect him, and Otto Kniesch, janitorial St. George of Haberlandstrasse, he would have been lost.

* * *

Public applause, sweet to an opera star or a politician, has never had meaning for Professor Einstein. Those who have had the privilege of a fireside chat with him know how he dislikes fuss and feathers, loves privacy and the opportunity for original thinking. It makes one wonder, knowing him, how he could have been persuaded at this time that a biography should be written.

No appraisal of Garbedian's amassed Einstein legends and historical facts would be complete without a word of praise for the manner in which he has interpreted for lay readers the general and specialized theories of relativity, curved space, fourth dimension, and allied abstruse ideas. No longer need any reader feel ignorant of what Einstein's theories are all about, after reading chapters two and four. They are made as simple as the Einstein formula for success, which is expressed by the algebraic equation, A=X+Y+Z where X is work and Y play. If one were to ask the mathematical colossus what Z stands for, he'd smile and explain, "That is keeping your mouth shut when you don't understand."

* * *

Known throughout the world as a champion of the weak and oppressed, a lover of peace, one meets a new Herr Doktor Einstein in this biography, a man who loves peace so much he is willing to battle for it. Though born in Ulm, half a stone's throw from the home of Johannes Kepler, educated partly in Germany, partly in Italy, and partly in Switzerland, his political allegiance was to the Swiss Republic until long after his undergraduate years. It was a rainy day in January, 1936, when he took out his first papers for United States citizenship.

Barred from his earlier homeland, he finds in America the peace he desires. Under American democracy he can walk down Nassau Street eating an ice cream cone as nonchalantly as any urchin, and think and teach what he feels to be true. Though puzzled somewhat by the seemingly irreverent attitude of collegians, he treasures their vote of him as "a regular guy" along with the most impressive of his distinguished honorary degrees.

H. B. N.

"What's Sauce for the Goose . . ."

March Interlude

TODAY comes a flutter of spring as March with its galloping north wind, whisks forward the leaves that have long been tucked under the snow and ice. A checkered day of sunshine and shadow in which even the clouds seem marching to music as they scud in billowy formations across the blue. A day when the raucous cry of the crows flying from ground to tree-tops comes like an echo of the mocking spirit of seed-time on the wing. A challenge to rise up and walk with the wind.

So accepting its strident summons, we too take to the open, keeping step to the rude rhythm of repeated measures that like the skirling of the pibroch beckon.

Down across Aunt Sue's Brook we clatter where as we hoped, a song sparrow sings from the willow clump that in blossoming catkins flaunts its furry gray. The little brown bird oblivious to the wind that ruffs his feathers. His song of anticipation bubbling up and down the scale in such ravishing notes of joy that we are reminded that March is spring no matter what the weather.

Then on, jumping from bog to bog of the swamp, we note the brambly branches of the blackberry bushes even a deeper red as the sap stirs. Buds purpling. And roused by our approach, a red-winged blackbird from his particular weedy thicket like an end man in revue with much bowing minstrelsy, flourishes his acrobatic stunts before he noisily takes leave.

Listen to the flicker, rapping out his staccato drumming on the ancient hickory! His beat even steadier than that of the wind that under the hill has lost much of its militant timing. Below us under the birches, the brisk scratching of several fox-sparrows makes us scrutinize carefully the dry leaves to locate these busy workers clad in the same color of the leaves in which they toil. Above us a great hawk majestically wheels and circles. And beyond the peepers pipe—faintly to be sure as if experimenting for more perfect performance when the season really opens.

Then again we baffle the wind as we proceed up the precipitous slope of the side-hill pasture, where from the giant oak we hear the rippling song of the bluebird. March mecca for us as we look out upon the wakening valley and over to our hill-top sky-line with its tall elms, white houses and slender spired white church. With gypsy-like joyousness, we stand in tune with the wind. At our feet, weather-worn acorns: above us buds and a bird bluer than summer sky.

H. S. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Americanism of Puerto Rico"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have looked upon the Monitor as being propaganda proof for so many years that I was amazed and shocked to find that you carried an American Civil Liberties Union publicity office attack upon the American colonial policies. The ACLU has appointed itself the mission of forcing the resignation of Gov. Blanton Winship. It has long been involved as the associate and first friend of Puerto Rican terrorists living in the Harlem section of New York City, who agitate for the removal of Governor Winship.

Here in Puerto Rico the public opposes the suggestion that Winship be withdrawn. He has been the island's hardest working and most capable governor. Puerto Ricans know that there is not now nor has there ever been the slightest abridgement of the constitutional rights of American citizens in Puerto Rico. Freedom of the press is so emphatic that many of the statements repeatedly published by terrorists a few years ago would have aroused the good people of Boston to direct opposition in retaliation.

We had a tough enough time to end outright terrorism of the Nationalist Party a few years ago. When direct action procedure was gotten under control the firebrands left the island for New York. All that is required to get the whole thing started again is the enlistment of support from a few more misguided Americans who accept the ACLU propaganda as being factual and the use of enough space in reputable newspapers to attack the Americanism of Puerto Rico.

A. GRANT PARDO

Director, Revista de Agricultura de Puerto Rico.

San Juan, P. R.

"Exit, Spanish Republic"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There appears to be some inconsistency in the comment on the status of Loyalist Spain expressed in your editorial, "Exit, Spanish Republic," for if "the tenacity with which the republic has hung on proves that those ideals have vitality," then one hardly expects to see the charge that "the Loyalists . . . have no stronger moral claim than the original military insurgents."

One of the great sources of confusion in the political world today, as I see it, is the ease with which those who at the beginning of a conflict are clearly in the right come to be regarded as having less right if their cause happens to be unacceptable to the wielders of power politics.

H. J. S.

Wellesley, Mass.

Scrap Iron—Not for War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have nine heavy iron piano plates, taken from instruments I have been called to repair but which have proved to be ready to junk; probably close to a ton of scrap iron. Is there any agency through which these can be disposed of, so that they will not later become shrapnel, or bombs, or rifles, or some other instrument of war?

If any of your readers can inform me of a foundry or other agency devoted entirely to peaceful pursuits which would accept these piano plates that so long served to bring peace and happiness to people, I shall be much obliged for the information.

FRANCIS SHEEHAN

Newton, Mass.

Caviar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very fond of caviar until I heard the following facts from a reliable eyewitness:

The sturgeon, which are caught in the Black Sea, are transported from the fishing fleet to the factory at the port of Valcov, in boats. On arrival there, the caviar (which is the roe) is taken out of them while they are still alive.

Now there is no reason whatever why these big fish should not be humanely treated. I therefore ask readers for the present to refuse to eat caviar in restaurants and to inform the management of the reason why. Humane methods will then soon have to be adopted, when it is found that this costly delicacy is being boycotted in England and America on account of the quite unnecessary cruelty in obtaining it.

[MAJOR] C. VAN DER BYL

Wappenham, Towcester, Eng.

Gabriela Mistral

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was pleasant news that the Government of Chile had appointed Gabriela Mistral as Minister to Costa Rica and the other Central American countries. Gabriela Mistral is the pen name of Lucilla Godoy Alcayaza. Some extracts from her "Hymn to the Tree" may be rendered into English thus:

O brother tree, fast fixed in earth
By brown hooks 'neath the soil that lie,
Yet raising thy clean brow aloft
With fervent yearning for the sky!
Pitiful make me towards the dross
Whose dark mire feeds me, low and dumb,
Yet never let the memory sleep
Of that blue land from which I come!

O tree, productive ten times o'er—
Of rosy fruit thy leaves between,
Of wood for building, perfumed airs,
And sheltering foliage, dense and green!
Thou tree of soothing healing balms
And wondrous resins—gracious tree,
Full of wild vines that weigh thee down
And throats athrill with melody!

Oh, make me rich in giving forth,
To equal thee in fruitfulness!
Tree, let my heart, my thought, become
Wide as the world, to help and bless!
Give me a leafage great and thick,
To meet the need of all who roam—
Who in the human forest vast
Have found no branch to be their home!

Tree that, where'er thy strong trunk stands
On hill or plain, in every place
Takest the self-same attitude
Of sheltering and protective grace!
So may my soul, in each estate—
Youth, age, joy, grief, whate'er befall—
Still hold the self-same attitude
Of love unchanging, love to all!

Once an obscure little country school teacher, Gabriela Mistral is now known and beloved throughout Spanish America.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Appeasement in Palestine

By Nancy Barnhart

THE appearance of the Arab delegates at the conclave in London in their white silk robes and their headdresses ornamented with gold is in keeping with the dignity and pride of this race which feels it is fighting for its very existence in Palestine. However much one may deplore the persecution of the Jews throughout the world, and however earnestly one may wish to see them settled in some land of their own, it is but fair to remember that the land they desire in Palestine belongs at present to the Arabs, not to the British. Though the British have a mandate over it they do not actuall, own the land. And so the protest of the Arab is only an assertion of his rights; surely he may be allowed to decide who may and who may not buy land in his country. He does not deny that the Jew has brought a prosperity to Palestine unknown in that land before; however he does point out that the Jew is not self-supporting, but has been constantly supplied with money from abroad, in great measure from America. The Jewish towns, houses, farms in Palestine, modern and well-kept and beautiful though they may be, have not paid for themselves. There is not enough money made in commercial and agricultural ventures to keep the Jewish people in Palestine today.

And so an artificial stimulation is kept up by the constant influx of money and immigrants from abroad. The Arab resents this and feels it is a result of propaganda which he distrusts as inimical to his interests and to his predominance in Palestine. And his rancor is turned not only against the Jew in his country but against the power that has brought him and keeps him there, Great Britain. Yet he fails to see that if Britain were to release surveillance over the country today there would be a scramble among other powers for this strategical prize, this gateway to oriental trade and pipe-line to Mesopotamian oil. So the issue resolves itself into a domestic problem; and like all problems of this nature it seems to work up a good deal of heat.

* * *

To the visitor in Palestine it is this excitement and hatred among the Arab population that seems the most distressing element in the situation. Perhaps the calming of this element of rage may be the necessary preliminary to a solution in Palestine. If a discussion is raging in a family anywhere, what does the head of the house generally do? He says, "Don't rouse all the neighbors"; and he quietly closes the windows and the doors, and sits down to hear the question threshed out.

Many a time the action in shutting the doors and windows has quieted the discussion to such a point that the opposing elements have been able to reconcile their interests and find some basis of accord. Now in Palestine there is an uproar in the family, because an element has been introduced that has not as yet been assimilated. What could be a more effectual remedy at present than to close the doors for a specified period to further immigration, say five years, and to wait until the crisis has calmed down? The recent influx of immigration cannot be ejected from the country, since it has already become established there; but if given time it may have opportunity to settle itself, become self-supporting, lose its European flavor, and actually take its place in the life of the country.

* * *

This closing of doors is no new policy. Australia has maintained a closed door to immigration of certain elements for many years. The United States has prohibited the entry of certain peoples which could not assimilate readily into the body politic.

It is not as if the welcoming of Jews into Palestine would solve their racial problem; for the whole of the country is no bigger than one of the smaller states in America, say New Hampshire. And the leaders of this movement on the part of the Jews are admitting today that the question of admission into Palestine is not so much practical as moral, a test of sympathy and humanity. There is no doubt that the Christian world is greatly indebted to the Jews for the writings in the Bible; and if the Arabs could only be brought to realize it, one of the reasons for their holding so tenaciously to the land of Palestine is because of the Jewish heroes who lived there and who became later on by decree of Mohammed equally the heroes of the Mohammedan faith, so that the land is considered "holy" to them as to the Jews, and to the Christians.

Now while it must be kept in mind that to the Arabs fighting "is such sweet sorrow," at the same time they have had quite a good deal of it recently and are really eager for a cessation of hostilities, and would no doubt greet with much enthusiasm the announcement of some such policy as a five-year program of closed doors, self-containment, and—peace.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Unanimous Determination"

WHEN President Roosevelt . . . spoke of "lifting democracy high above the ugly truculence of autocracy," he was expressing the unanimous determination of the whole English-speaking world. In that sense France has become an integral part of the English-speaking world. It hates war; but will not brook aggression.—*The Observer*, London.